

# U. S. FORCES ON MANY FRONTS—FDR

## Tune in On Labor's Newsroom

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## 28 JAPANESE SHIPS TOLL OF BATTLE

### Guerrillas Harass Nazis Retreating Along Front

### Nazis Hide Wounded In Bulgar Hospitals

### 150,000 Frost-Bitten Nazi Troops from Eastern Front Jam Balkan State

(By Wireless to Inter-Continental News)  
ANKARA, Turkey, Jan. 27.—Bulgaria is being made by the Nazis into a vast depot for German casualties on the Eastern Front, according to first-hand information reaching here.

A returned visitor reports that more than 150,000 German soldiers frost-bitten by the Russian winter are now billeted in the country and that great numbers of additional casualties are arriving daily.

It is reported that in the single town of Shumla there are 25,000 wounded Germans. All theaters, schools and large buildings in the town have been converted into makeshift hospitals.

Meanwhile the Turkish press is increasing its criticism of Bulgarian pro-Nazi policies. Jahid Yalchin, prominent journalist, recently wrote that "Bulgaria has thrown its doors open to the enemy in order

with his help to carry out her own aggressive plans in the Balkans."

**TURKS FLY BULGARIA**

"Nothing," he argued, "has forced Bulgaria to take this dangerous and harmful path. There can be no excuse, let alone justification, of Bulgarian policy."

Yalchin notes that opposition to the government's course is growing among the Bulgarian people and that "Bulgarian ruling circles are clearly alarmed and their fear can

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## U.S., Britain to Pool All War Resources

### Establish Three Joint Boards to Direct Shipping and Munitions Supplies

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27 (UP).—The United States and Great Britain today agreed to pool their munitions and shipping and to make "most expeditious" use of their raw materials to clinch defeat of the Axis.

Three joint boards, which may serve as the nucleus of a supreme supply command of the United Nations, will direct this vital and gigantic operation at the outset.

Members of the boards were instructed to confer with the Soviet Union and other anti-Axis nations to assure most effective utilization of their joint resources.

The momentous program grew out of recent War Council talks here between President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Winston Churchill, in which was disclosed officially in simultaneous announcements in Washington and London.

The three new supply agencies are the combined Raw Materials Board, the Munitions Assignment Board, and the combined Shipping Adjustment Board. They face the

complex task of keeping supplies flowing to the Allied armies and navies on a world front.

Acknowledging the importance of this phase of the struggle ahead, the President and Churchill named to the boards men highly qualified to solve the problems that confront them.

Harry L. Hopkins, close friend and personal adviser to Mr. Roosevelt, will serve as civilian chairman of a committee of Anglo-American military and navy leaders set up here under the Munitions Assignment Board. A similar committee under British Supply Minister Lord

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### Soviets Continue to Advance; Fortified Position Retaken

WITH THE RED ARMY ON THE CENTRAL FRONT, Jan. 27 (UP).—The Red Army's guerrilla fighters today were reported paving the road to Bryansk, key objective of the Soviet southern pincers aimed at Smolensk, by killing hundreds of Nazi officers and men and destroying munition trains, trucks, bridges and equipment.

The German rear was being harassed constantly by hundreds of guerrillas, whose hangout is in the great primeval forest of Bryansk, which covers about 25,000 square miles, army officers reported. From their lairs in the trackless area they have carried out particularly damaging attacks on the German rear in the Orlov administrative district, which included the city of Orel.

These soldiers already have destroyed three munition trains, 44 wooden bridges, three railroad bridges, 17 armored cars, 85 trucks and other equipment. They have killed 187 German officers and 1,285 soldiers and have captured 63 officers and 62 soldiers, officers said.

**SMASH STAFF QUARTERS**

In addition they have destroyed four German staff headquarters and blown up Orel's principal hotel, in which 150 German officers were quartered. Only a few of these Germans escaped.

Guerrillas also were active northwest of Moscow in the vicinity of Rasev, which has been bypassed by the Red Army regulars and was expected to fall soon.

So threatening have the guerrilla activities become to the Germans that the commander of the 46th German Tank Corps, according to Red Army sources, issued an order that all who were captured must be hanged and not shot. The commander of the Second Army Corps was said to have organized punitive expeditions of Finnish skiers to search the forests.

Reports reached this front that the Red Army was continuing to advance behind the retreating Germans in the Kalinin sector of the Northwestern Front, mopping up resistance points as they advanced.

The Luftwaffe was covering the German retreat and the German command has sent up a large number of artillery batteries to lay down a protective barrage, but the advance, it was said here, continued day and night.

**SOVIETS CAPTURE  
FORTIFIED POSITION**

LONDON, Jan. 27 (UP).—Red Army forces driving forward on the Kalinin Front, northwest of Mos-

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### U.S. and Dutch Units Batter Foe's Fleet

### FIGHT STILL ON

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27 (UP).—Gen. Douglas MacArthur's small but deadly air force still is functioning, it was revealed today in an Army communique which said that two Japanese dive bombers over the Philippines and damaged a third and that American torpedo boats had disabled three more.

The successful actions, from which American forces emerged unscathed, were reported in the War Department's 79th communique of the war and brought to at least 124 the number of Japanese airplanes shot down in the Philippines—84 by anti-aircraft batteries and 40 by American planes.

The communique said there had been practically no ground fighting on the Bataan Peninsula front during the past 24 hours, indicating that MacArthur's weary forces were getting a much-needed respite.

Describing the "unusual combat" between the Japanese planes and American torpedo boats, the communique said the boats challenged two waves of enemy dive bombers and dispersed them after disabling at least three, "when last observed, were smoking and losing altitude rapidly."

Officers and men of the tiny vessels were cited for gallantry. The air action indicated MacArthur was making the most of a small air force still at his disposal, but did not necessarily mean aerial reinforcements have reached him.

**SEA BATTLE**

There was no further word of the gigantic battle of Macassar Strait where American air and naval forces, together with the Dutch, drove home telling blows against a huge Japanese convoy concentration.

But a recapitulation of the destruction wrought against the Japanese who sought to force the straits and strike at the rich Dutch East Indies, indicated the combined American-Dutch forces achieved a major success in perhaps the biggest single sea conflict of the Pacific war.

Official Washington communique show the Americans sank eight transports and probably destroyed three others and a Japanese aircraft carrier. Batavia dispatches gave the Dutch score as one enemy destroyer and one transport definitely sent to the bottom, a battleship and two

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## Bulletin Subs Sink 2 Tankers

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27 (UP).—The Navy disclosed tonight that enemy submarines operating off the eastern seaboard have torpedoed two American tankers—the 7,236-ton Pan-Maine and the Francis E. Powell. Both vessels were torpedoed last night.

The Navy said it has been informed that survivors of both ships have been put ashore at Lewes, Del. The number rescued was not ascertained immediately.

The ships were the eighth and ninth to be sunk since enemy submarines began operating in American waters off the Atlantic coast last Jan. 14. A tenth, the Malay, was shelled and torpedoed but made port.



**Yanks in North Ireland:** Women war workers pour tea for some of the first American soldiers who landed with the 1943 AEF at a North Ireland port. The troops are under the command of Major Gen. Russell F. Harle. This photo was transmitted by cable from London to New York.

## FDR Tells of Plans For Labor Board

### Seeks Informal Atmosphere for New CIO-AFL Committee

By Adam Lapin  
(Daily Worker Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—President Roosevelt made plain to the press today that the CIO-AFL Labor War Board would be no stuffed shirt group but a working committee with which he expected to sit down and discuss general problems informally and frankly.

At the same time the AFL weekly News Service released the text of the President's letter to President William Green proposing the new board, dated Jan. 22. It was understood that the President had sent an identical letter to CIO President Philip Murray.

The President in his letter described the new body as the "combined Labor War Board" and said that its function would be to make labor's participation in the national war effort "most effective."

**PRESIDENT'S LETTER**  
The text of the President's letter to Green follows:

"Dear Bill:  
"In order that labor's part in the national effort may be most effective, I am asking the American Federation of Labor and the Congress of Industrial Organizations to form a combined labor war board to consult with me periodically on all matters concerning labor's participation in the war. It is my thought that this board would meet with me, and therefore it should be sufficiently small to make this a real 'round table' talk."

"Always sincerely,  
"(Signed) Franklin D. Roosevelt."  
The President told his press conference that he expected to meet with the Labor War Board for the first time on Thursday, Feb. 5. Asked if his function at meet-

(Continued on Page 4)

## AEF to Bomb Reich, Says Churchill

### Asks Confidence Vote; Bares Hess Aim for Appeasement Deal

LONDON, Jan. 27 (UP).—Prime Minister Churchill told the Commons today that big American forces would follow the first expeditionary force to the British Isles and that American planes would bomb Germany and defend Britain.

"Numerous American bombers and fighters will take part in the defense of Britain and American bombers will take part in raids on Germany," he said.

Churchill told the House of Commons that the Yanks will pour across the Atlantic in ever-increasing numbers, including fighter and bomber squadrons, and, as he asked for a vote of confidence, he intimated that in 1943 the United Nations will be ready to turn their full fury on the Japanese and Germans.

Two amendments to the government's confidence motion were introduced later in the evening. One introduced by the Liberal members, Sir Henry Morris-Jones, and Edgar Granville, expressed confidence in Churchill but urged "the desirability of appointing to high office the most capable and active men, irrespective of party."

Dennis H. Pritt, Socialist, and Communist member William Gallacher, also expressed confidence but urged reconstruction of the government in order to "bring public anxiety, stimulate production and ensure prosecution of the war to the speediest possible victory."

Opening a three day war debate, the Prime Minister spoke for 84 minutes—the most important speech since his first one as Prime Minister in the dark days after Dunkirk.

He began by demanding a vote

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## President Says Units Are Already In Action

### Maj. Gen. Chaney Named Head of All Troops in British Isles

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27 (UP).—President Roosevelt revealed today that numerous American expeditionary forces—probably as many as 10—are operating on various war fronts but he declined, for reason of war secrecy, to say where.

He made the disclosure at his press conference when correspondents questioned him on reasons for sending an AEF to northern Ireland.

Instead of answering in detail he replied that the basic purpose was to carry on the war toward eventual victory.

**CHANNEY HEADS AEF**

His statement followed by only a few hours a formal War Department announcement that Maj. Gen. James E. Chaney, veteran exponent of air power and member of the U.S. military mission in London, had been assigned to full command of all American forces in the United Kingdom.

Mr. Roosevelt questioned use of the term "AEF" in reference to the thousands of American troops landed in North Ireland yesterday.

Then he explained that there are six or eight or 10 such forces outside the United States, scattered, as he put it, around the world. Take your choice and name them what you please, he said, adding that he thought it was sort of silly to call the force in Ireland an AEF.

He would not say when or from where the so-called expeditionary forces were transferred to their present situations.

(Past official announcements disclosed that troops had been sent to Iceland, Dutch Guiana in South America, Trinidad, Newfoundland and other bases obtained from Great Britain.)

The President was surprised that Prime Minister Eamon deValera of Eire (Iris Free State) had protested against the landing of the Americans in North Ireland which is under British control.

Asked whether there was any cause for Eire concern, Mr. Roosevelt said he would not lay himself open to an expression of opinion of the Irish. He pointed out that de Valera is an old friend and—so a suggestion that the Premier be invited to visit this country—he said he would love to have him.

Great Britain—and reportedly the United States—has been pressing the De Valera Government for use of strategic naval bases in south Ireland from which to war on the U-boat menace and erect safeguards against a possible German invasion.

The assignment of Chaney as supreme American commander in the United Kingdom was announced just 24 hours after the American troops landed in North Ireland.

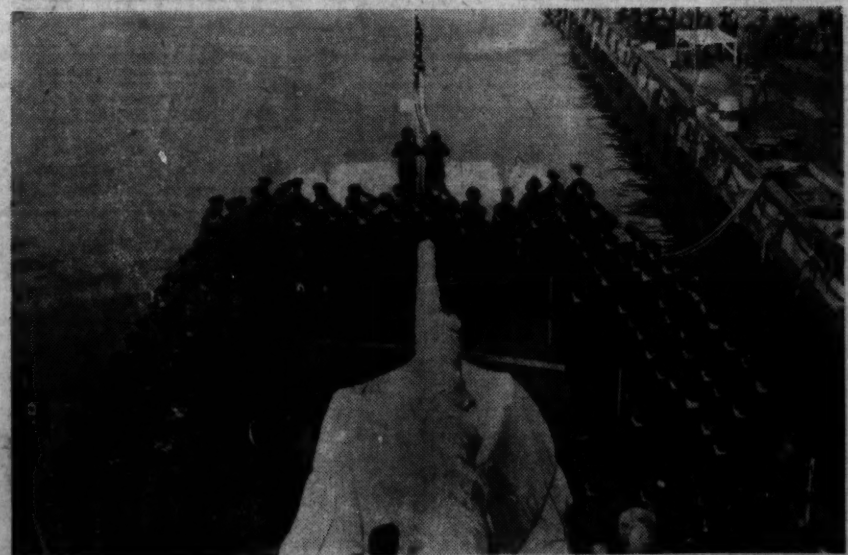
**FORMER AIR CHIEF**

Chaney's appointment was especially significant in a war whose outcome may hinge on power in the air. He formerly was assistant chief of the Army Air Corps and was particularly active in modernizing American air defenses since outbreak of the European war.

He made frequent trips between the United States and the British Isles, carrying home valuable new lessons learned by the RAF. He pioneered in modernization of defenses at Mitchell Field, N. Y., and in New England.

The War Department said Chaney already had set up a staff with Brig. Gen. Charles L. Bolte as chief, Maj. Gen. Russell F. Harle, who led the first units of the AEF to North Ireland, will hold a high position under Chaney.

Chaney, a native of Maryland, was graduated from West Point in 1904 and saw active service in the World War. He served as Assistant Air Corps Chief from 1934 to 1935. On May 10, 1941, he was assigned to the office of Gen. George C. Marshall, Army Chief of Staff. He later returned to London to become ranking Army member of the American military mission.



**Greyhound of the Seas:** Raising of the colors aboard the U.S.S. Hoodman at the Brooklyn Navy Yard yesterday marked the opening of the commissioning ceremonies which placed the fast new destroyer in Uncle Sam's Navy. Admiral Adolphus Andrews, Commandant of the Third Naval District, addressed the officers and crew and told them to hit first and make sure of a bull's-eye when the ship engages the foe.

—Story on page 2



# Nazis Renew Mass Executions of Frenchmen

Vichy Sentences Crew to Death for Help to Free French

## RESISTANCE RISES

(By Wireless to Inter-Continental News)  
STOCKHOLM, Jan. 27.—The Berlin correspondent of the Dagens Nyheter reports today that despite a million-franc reward for information leading to the arrest of the patriots who assassinated a Nazi officer at Dijon last Dec. 26, not a single shred of aid has been offered by the people.

Nazi fury at the resistance of the French populace in Dijon culminated in the execution of 10 hostages. Four other Frenchmen were killed by the occupiers for possession of arms.

(By Wireless to Inter-Continental News)  
GENEVA, Jan. 26.—Faced by a steadily mounting patriotic anti-German movement in France, the Nazi authorities and their "cooperative" Vichy puppets have unleashed renewed mass terror against the foremost representatives of the French people.

Four members of the crew of the French steamer, "Formigny," were sentenced to death by a French Naval Tribunal for getting the ship's crew to join the Free French naval forces, according to an official announcement reported from Paris today.

The same dispatch states that the German commandant of Paris, Lieutenant General von Schaumburg, announced the execution of two Frenchmen for "active support to the enemy," and that a special French court sentenced five Frenchmen to various terms of imprisonment for "anti-German sabotage."

## Bomb Japanese Bases Used for Raids on Burma

CHUNGKING, Jan. 27 (UP).—The Rangoon radio said today that Royal Air Force bombers had raided Japanese positions on the Kawakaze-Maya road, the route being used by Japanese and Thai troops for attacks on the Burma port of Moulmein.

Radio Rangoon said also that Japanese planes last night bombed an airfield north of Rangoon, causing little damage and few casualties.

The Chungking government announced that Generalissimo Chiang Kai-Shek had loaned a number of highly trained Chinese technicians and specialists to the Burma defense forces. Some of the technicians already have arrived in Burma, it was said.

# Peri Chose Death to Gestapo Bribe

(By Wireless to Inter-Continental News)

BERNE, Jan. 27.—The Nazi Gestapo did everything to make Gabriel Peri capitulate politically before they executed him, it has now become known, through the publication here of additional gruesome details.

He was promised a brilliant career if only he would associate himself with National Socialism. Peri categorically rejected the proposal.

It was on Dec. 5 that a delegation of Doriot supporters, headed by the barrister Berton, visited Peri in his cell and gave him to

## Nazi Fear of People's Anger To Execution Is Revealed

understand that he must choose between his ideals and death. Peri refused to talk with the delegation.

**DORIOT THREATS**  
Before the Doriot renegades tried their threat, a whole pack of Nazi provocateurs had been placed in the same cell with Peri, and they tried in vain to "convince" him.

Seeing that all their trickery was useless, the Germans subjected Peri to monstrous torture. But they did not succeed in breaking his courage and steadfastness. Peri was shot to death by the Hitlerites on Dec. 15, in Mont Valerien fortress.

**TRUE TO FRANCE**  
The French Minister of the Interior, Pierre Pucheu, was personally responsible for Peri being shot as a hostage. Pucheu was only afraid lest his part in this noisome affair become known. The Vichy government did everything possible to hush up Peri's execution, fearing a protest movement among the people. In Argenteuil, for instance, unrest was so widespread that the police were constrained to publish a lead denying Peri's death.

In a letter written just before his execution, Peri declared: "I remain true to my ideals and I die so that France may live."



**First A.E.F. Ready:** Some of the first American soldiers to land with the A.E.F. in North Ireland are shown with ammunition issued them as they immediately went on a war footing. This photo was transmitted by cable from London to New York.

## Nazis Hide Wounded In Bulgar Hospitals

(Continued from Page 1)

hardly be hidden behind a calm appearance.

Other sections of the Turkish press continue to hail the successes of the Red Army. The newspaper Anadolu comments that "German prestige in this war has suffered a grave blow and hostilities are developing in favor of the Soviet Union."

"The German army could not take Moscow," the paper writes, "yet Hitler promised this to the Germans in the first two months of the war."

Hitler's boast of success, it continues, "for which so many German lives and German weapons were sacrificed, came to an inglorious end at Moscow's approach. Nor is it difficult to explain this. Russia represents a formidable force. In retreating into the heart of its vast areas, the Russian army displayed neither falling morale nor the confusion upon which the Germans had counted."

The paper gave special praise to the Red Army's "brilliant preparations and skilful strategy."

## Navy Commissions Destroyer 'Rodman'

Brooklyn Navy Yard Ceremonies Hears Andrews Express Faith in Crew

Another fighting ship was added to the U. S. Navy yesterday when the trim, fast destroyer USS Rodman was commissioned at the New York Navy Yard in Brooklyn and placed under command of Lieutenant Commander William G. Michelet.

The official commissioning ceremony was brief and in keeping with a mood of a nation locked in a death struggle with world Fascism.

Rear Admiral Adolphus Andrews, USN, Commandant, Third Naval district addressed the officers and crew who lined the decks at attention during the commissioning.

"Upon you and men like you," Admiral Andrews said, "depends more than ever the security of our Nation. We are confronted with enemies who follow no ethics of warfare and who know no limits as to brutality."

"We must be vigilant, on guard every minute of the day and night. It is the first hit that counts. A bullet on the enemy is your first and most important mission. Our Nation has every faith in you and I as one of you well know what that faith is and will be justified."

The Rodman is a sister ship of the USS Hambleton which was commissioned for the service on Dec. 22, 1941. Keels for both ships were laid the same day, Dec. 16, 1940 at the Federal Shipbuilding and Drydock Co., South Kearny, N. J., and were launched on the same day, Sept. 26, 1941.

Lieutenant Commander Michelet, who addressed the crew after Admiral Andrews, paid tribute to the shipyard workers who built the



GABRIEL PERI

## Believe Axis Faces British Trap in Libya

Rommel Drive Stopped; Imperial Pressure on Flanks Seen

WITH BRITISH IMPERIAL EIGHTH ARMY IN LIBYA, Jan. 27 (UP).—German Gen. Erwin Rommel's counter-offensive, which regained a 150-mile strip of Libyan desert in four days, was a bluff which the British Imperials called with disastrous results for Rommel. That much is now apparent.

The Axis advance is stopped and, appraised in the light of newest developments, this is what it amounted to: By scurrying across the desert trails from the marshy area around El Agheila, Rommel achieved quick and spectacular results. His purpose evidently was to delay the Imperials' further offensive. He is now facing the consequences of his flying break-out as the British put nut-cracker pressure on his flanks.

## British Announce Loss Of Battleship Barham

LONDON, Jan. 27 (UP).—The Battleship Barham, seared old veteran of the Battle of Jutland and some of the fiercest Mediterranean engagements in this war, was sunk Nov. 25 as it bombarded the coast of Libya, it was revealed today.

# On the War Fronts

(AS OF JANUARY 26TH)

By A VETERAN COMMANDER

A comparative lull has settled on the Luson front. The Japanese have to reinforce their troops because again MacArthur's outfit has proved too hard a nut for them to crack. To those who consider the General's stand simply a heroic and forlorn gesture, we would like to point out that this is an erroneous conception. MacArthur performs a double service of great strategic importance. First—he immobilizes some two or three hundred thousand Japanese troops who could be used against Singapore, Rangoon, Java or Australia; and, second—he prevents the Japanese from using the naval base at Cavite (which the Japanese hold but cannot use until they get control of Cebu) as a base for an invasion of the Philippines.

The naval engagement in the Strait of Macassar which has been going on intermittently since Friday shapes up as an important United Nations' success. The Japanese seem to have lost here well over a score of vessels sunk and damaged. The immediate result of this battle might be to forestall an invasion of Java or the Island of the Little End.

In Malaya the British have given up Batu Pahat which was the western anchor of their line. It is natural for the Japanese to bring their greatest pressure to bear here, because it is the western part of the Island of Singapore which lends itself to an attack from the mainland. The enemy has now 50 miles to go.

Allied aviation makes itself felt more and more over Burma and the Japanese raids on Rangoon begin to cost them a tremendous toll.

In Libya General von Rommel seems to be striking at the important communication center of Mekili, halfway between Tobruk and Benghazi, in an attempt to cut off the Imperial forces in western Cyrenaica. Such success on his part can be explained only by a partial British withdrawal to other fronts.

As we remarked before, the Soviet High Command is consolidating its gains by reinforcing the flanks of the deep salients which it has driven into the German line. Such operations are not spectacular and we might have to do without sensational news for a few days. However, there is no doubt that the advance continues. It is plausible to assume that a blow along the line Orel-Bryansk is in the making. Generally speaking, the next phase of the struggle on the Central Front might be called the Battle of the Junctions (Rzhev, Vyazma, Spas-Demensk and Bryansk), of which the latter will be most bitterly contested by the Germans.

## Leningrad's Heroism Stirs British Labor

Delegates of 700,000 Unionists Hear Soviet Leaders, Vow Bigger Output

(By Wireless to Inter-Continental News)

LONDON, Jan. 27. — Delegates representing 700,000 British unionists pledged their "untiring efforts" to increase war output at a recent meeting here after visiting Soviet trade union leaders told them of the magnificent fortitude of the people of besieged Leningrad who met Hitler's bombs and shells by more than doubling the pre-war rate of armaments production.

The tale was told to the British union delegates as they met with the Soviet unionists to discuss ways and means of spurring British production in order that the pledges of British supplies to the embattled Red Army may be fulfilled to the hilt.

Delegate Yakubov, member of the Soviet group of three trade unionists who recently completed a tour of British war plants, told the gathered British unionists: "I call upon you to increase your productivity to unheard of heights and I promise you that we shall not fail to respond to your efforts with still greater efforts of our own."

**WARNS OF COMPLACENCY**  
Delegate Solovov, in relating the heroism of the Leningrad factory workers said that after the Nazi siege began "we long ago gave up the pre-war rate of production so that 200 per cent is our norm and 500 per cent is not unusual."

He added that "it would be an unforgivable mistake if we in the British Union and you in Britain were satisfied with what has already been achieved."

"Hitler will attack us again in one final effort. To increase our effort is our duty and responsibility."

In an atmosphere of urgent seriousness, the three Soviet trade unionists, headed by Mme. Nikolaeva, vice-chairman of the Soviet Trade Unions, reported on their tour of British industry, and called for unprecedented production to fulfill the original Anglo-Soviet trade union agreement.

The British delegates, after hearing British delegate Arthur Deakin claim that "here in British complacency is one of the greatest problems we are faced with," adopted a resolution which declared:

"This conference pledges the organizations represented by the delegates present, to untiring efforts to speed up and keep up war production in order to ensure and hasten the victory and the forces of liberty in the fight against tyranny and barbarism."

## Nazi Press Worried About Army Morale

Papers Openly Reflect Soldiers' Low Spirits; Admit Soviet Strength

(By Wireless to Inter-Continental News)

STOCKHOLM, Jan. 27.—German newspapers are beginning to admit that demoralization is affecting Nazi troops on the Eastern Front.

Hunger and despair are expressed in items from war correspondents attempting to explain the "special conditions" of the war in the Soviet Union.

"Every soldier," writes one correspondent, "must know that defense requires daily difficult battles against overwhelming forces now in action. The German soldier must fight and can have no time for idle talk and discussion."

The newspaper Fremdenblatt is even more pointed. Germans, it writes, "must not lose heart and must face their difficulties. Whoever bows his head and begins to think, loses the chance of holding out."

The Volkslicher Beobachter implores Nazi soldiers to "stick it out" despite the fact that "every night brings fresh attacks by Soviet troops."

The Anzeiger reports that "the Greater Germany Regiment" is fighting in temperature of 37 degrees below zero. It is fighting in the words, and the soldiers can barely hold their weapons in their frozen hands. The people behind the lines can hardly imagine the suffering of our men."

"Worst of all," writes the Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung, "is the position at the Northern sector of the front, where General Dietl's troops are stationed. News from there is scarce. The main question for the troops is getting enough food to keep alive, for Soviet outposts and partisans constantly threaten our route of supplies."

**ADMIT SOVIET STRENGTH**  
"We underrated our enemy and his equipment," the Berlin Botschafter admits now. "Ranged against us are divisions splendidly equipped for winter warfare and made up of soldiers who feel at home in winter frosts. Russian divisions advance in spite of German machine-gun fire, but it must be admitted that some of these machine-guns, as some of our automatics, do not work in frost. Our only recourse then is cold steel and then begins the Russian hand-to-hand fighting."

Confusion is also marked in several German newspapers, some of them, acting on orders from Goebbels, still depicting all German defeats as "planned withdrawals" while others openly admit the reverse.

# Strategy of the War in the Pacific Analyzed by Soviet Military Writer

By I. Yermashev

(By Wireless to Inter-Continental News)

MOSCOW, Jan. 27.—The basic problem of the present war in the Pacific is that of the military and economic potentialities of the belligerents' powers. In the final analysis, the progress and outcome of the war will depend entirely on the economic power of the warring nations and on their ability to withstand prolonged economic tension.

Japan is one of the major Pacific powers. Together with her colonies she occupies an area of 679,986 square kilometers, made up of over 2,000 islands. The population of Japan proper, according to recent returns, is 72,000,000—36,180,000 men and 36,040,000 women.

Theoretically Japan can mobilize an army of seven and a half million men which would constitute roughly ten per cent of her population. But this number includes some two million workers whose conscription would have an adverse effect on the operation of war industries. In actual fact, Japan can place in the field an army of from three to three and a half million.

The United States, Great Britain and the Netherlands East Indies have a combined territory many times exceeding that of the Japanese empire and a population of approximately 780,000,000, or ten times greater than Japan. But territory and population are only one of many factors determining military and economic potentialities of countries at war.

**JAPAN'S INDUSTRY**  
Japan possesses a fairly developed industry. At present Japanese iron and steel mills produces up to 7,000,000 tons of steel and up to 4,000,000 tons of pig iron per year.

Here is Japan's annual output of other vital metals: copper—up to 90,000,000 kilograms; zinc—25-30,000 tons; chromium—2,000 tons and tin—up to 100,000 tons.

Engineering, next in importance from a strategic point of view, ranks fourth among the Japanese industries, after textile, iron and steel, and chemical industries. Japan's production of machine

tools is ten times less than that of Great Britain and seven times less than that of the United States. One of the most indicative factors is the state of automobile and aircraft production and Japan's automobile industry had reached a capacity of 40,000 cars a year but of this number a substantial portion was assembled from imported parts.

For comparison's sake, we might point out that the British automobile industry has a capacity of up to 500,000 cars per year and that of the United States from four to five million cars per year.

On her own Japan can produce from five to six thousand armored cars and tanks per year. Great Britain's and America's potentialities in this respect are of course incomparably higher, for each of these countries is in a position to turn out scores of thousands of tanks and armored cars.

## HUGE PRODUCTION LAG

Japan's aircraft industry is now building planes of all types. Its capacity is estimated at 5,000 to 6,500 aircraft and up to 12,000 motors per year. The shipbuilding industry has several first-class drydocks and yards capable of turning out a total of 600,000 tons of shipping per year.

Corresponding figures for the United States and Britain are from 5-6,000 aircraft per month and over four million tons of shipping per year. The actual output of Japan's munition plants and industries adapted to war needs is according to 1940 data 3,000,000 rifles, 150,000 machine-guns, 10,000 pieces of artillery and other equipment.

War output in the United States and Great Britain is of an incomparably higher level. The problem of strategic raw materials is the bottleneck of Japan's national economy. Japan's mineral resources are relatively small.

Her fuel deposits of coal—and very low quality at that—are estimated at 19,700,000,000 tons. Home output, including the colonies, is in the neighborhood of 40-45,000,000 tons per year or 6.5 times less than Britain's output and 12 times less than that of the United States.

The Japanese iron and steel mills have always been greatly dependent on imported coal. But neither is Japan provided with her own iron ore. The home extraction accounts for only eight per cent of her needs. Every ton of Japanese made steel contains 60 per cent imported raw materials. In recent years imports here were as much as 3,800,000 tons of iron ore, one million tons of pig iron and 1,500,000 tons of scrap per year.

These factors tend to restrict the development of Japanese metallurgy which has a capacity thirteen times less than that of the United States.

Japan's position is slightly better with regard to copper ore, but here too she has in recent years been forced to import up to 50 per cent of her copper. As for other non-ferrous metals—aluminum, mercury, nickel, lead, zinc, and tin—these are almost entirely imported from other countries.

## NO OIL INDUSTRY

Japan has no oil industry of her own. With an annual war requirement of 15,000,000 tons of oil, Japan can produce no more than 500,000 tons.

Summing up, it can be said that Japan can, from her own resources, provide 24 per cent of her iron ore needs, 50 per cent of her copper needs, eight per cent of lead, 29 of zinc and tin and seven per cent of oil.

As for the United States and Britain, they, of course have access to world deposits of vital strategic raw materials.

These few figures provide a clear idea of the military and economic potentials of the belligerents.

In appraising the programs of the war, we should bear in mind not only the general military and economic potentials of the powers but also their armed forces. In this connection it should be pointed out that Japan, at any rate in the initial stage of the war, has superiority of available forces in the Pacific. Japan, it should be remembered, was able to mobilize her army and navy and concentrate her forces at the scene of future hostilities primarily in the South China Sea, much earlier

than Great Britain and particularly the United States.

In 1940 the Japanese army numbered over 45 divisions with a total of two million effective. At the end of November, 1941, Japan concentrated on the coast of the South China Sea an army which to all appearances consisted of no less than from fifteen to twenty divisions that is 400-500,000 men.

## ARMED STRENGTH

According to one British air commentator, Oliver Stuart, the Japanese air force consists of up to 15,000 planes and a good part of this force was kept in readiness at the possible scene of the future war. The main forces of the Japanese navy were concentrated in good time in the South China Sea and particularly in the Gulf of Siam. This fleet consists of from 12 to 14 major battleships, 40 to 50 cruisers, six to ten aircraft carriers and aircraft transports, 120 to 130 destroyers and up to eighty submarines.

One factor favoring Japan is that all her armed forces, land, air and sea, are fully concentrated in the Pacific while the armed forces of Britain are called on to wage war in Europe, on the Atlantic, in the Mediterranean, in Africa and a considerable part of the Far East.

The United States armed forces, though they can for the most part be used in the Pacific, are, however, separated by great distances from the scene of the war in the southwestern Pacific. True, as the war proceeds, they will be drawn closer to the immediate battlefields; moreover, since numerous islands lying south of the chief Japanese bases in Central and Western Pacific can be used for this purpose. These are practically inaccessible to Japanese air and naval forces.

In addition there are also bases in Australia, in the Indian Ocean and lastly Singapore. The combined armed forces of the British Empire, the United States and the Netherlands East Indies are superior to those of the Japanese.

With China having declared war on Japan, the latter's army

will not be available completely for major operations in areas bordering on the South China Sea. The long line of the front in China will undoubtedly continue to immobilize a large part of the Japanese air force and a further extension of the blockade to the Chinese coast will also tie up part of the Japanese naval force.

Taking into account the fact that the British and American forces in the Pacific were divided by 6,000 miles separating the Hawaiian Islands from Singapore, Japan directed her main blow against the Philippines, Hongkong and in particular against British Malaya. If this blow is repelled and the initial successes in the Philippines, Malaya and Thailand do not yield serious results, the Anglo-American command will be able to make use of the time gained for concentrating large forces at the main theatre of war. This will reduce to naught Japan's initial superiority.

The chief goal of the Japanese high command is to sever connections between British Malaya and Burma and advance southwards in order to approach Singapore from the back door. The Japanese hope that the temporary numerical superiority will help them attain this goal. Evidently the Japanese intend to capture this important naval base and fortress by land operations, tactics which they have successfully applied on several occasions in previous wars.

We know that in 1894 and 1905 Port Arthur was captured by a Japanese siege army operating on the mainland. The same tactics were employed in the capture of the German base at Tsingtau in 1914. The Japanese fleet concentrated in the South China Sea is trying with air support to weaken and block the British Far Eastern Squadron which recently arrived at Singapore.

## AIM TO TAKE INDIES

The aim of these operations is obvious; namely to clear a way for the Japanese troop transports heading for the Dutch Indies. Occupation of the Netherlands pos-

sessions is one of the prime aims of Japanese strategy in the present war. The blow inflicted by the Japanese air forces and submarines on the American naval forces in Hawaii was only of auxiliary importance.

In enacting on this operation the Japanese command tried to keep the American fleet from appearing on the high seas and supporting the American garrisons at Midway, Wake, Guam and the Philippines and from joining forces with the British Navy in the South China Sea. So far there is no adequate information to judge what portion of Japan's forces massed in the areas of the South China Sea are immediately engaged in operations against the Philippines.

It is hardly likely, however, that more than half of the Japanese forces are involved in these operations. The other half is obviously being held in reserve for landings in the Dutch Indies awaiting only the outcome of the present battles around the Gulf of Siam.

The Japanese strategy in the event of a war in the Pacific was elaborated many years ago. The Japanese plans were forecast time and again in studies of the Pacific problem and the press has repeatedly indicated that Japan's main blow would be directed southwards towards the South China sea. It is interesting to quote that in March, 1941, the American weekly Friday published an article "How Japan Can Hit at the Southern Pacific." The author asserted that the Japanese plan would consist of the following: (1) Japan would possibly first of all attack Singapore since it is the key to the Netherlands Indies. With naval superiority Japan could easily attack the Netherlands Indies and blockade Singapore. Next in order to hold the Netherlands Indies she must occupy Singapore. The land attack launched from Thailand would be directed southward along the Kra Peninsula across the Malayan jungles to Singapore. The second and main attack

(Continued on Page 6)



## Gov't Official Urges Negro Training for War Plants

Col. McSherry Reports on Production Need to Negro Congress

(Daily Worker Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28. — Unemployed persons should register with their local United States Employment center, in addition to making full use of the defense training facilities in their communities, Col. Frank McSherry, labor supply official in the former OPM setup, told National Negro Congress representatives today.

Efforts like these, Col. McSherry declared, are vital in mobilizing America's full productive energies in the war effort.

"The time is so short," he said, "and the lack of skilled workers to meet the 1942 production program set by the President so great, that employers are now taking workers directly from the District of Columbia Employment rolls and training them on the job."

Federalization of the employment service, gives assurance of a uniform policy in accordance with the President's desire for full integration of all workers without regard to race, color, creed or national origin, he added.

### CITES PLANTS

Questioned about the growing sentiment among employers for observance of the non-discriminatory hiring policy advocated by the President, McSherry said, "The Lockheed aircraft company, of Burbank, Cal., is good example. Here, the employer, with the aid of the local Urban League, has introduced Negro skilled workers into every section of the plant. Now some 200 are employed, with more being taken on at regular intervals, and there is no friction between Negro and white workers. I think that wherever an employer determines to meet the issue squarely, there will be no difficulty in employing Negro workers in defense plants."

Glavin full support to Col. McSherry's statement Negro Congress officials added, that vocational defense training figures for the past 17-month period, issued by the United States Office of Education, made it clear that Negro citizens need to give close attention to defense training facilities in their communities to see that the facilities are used to the fullest extent, and that no citizen is denied the right to obtain training, because of curtailment of the program.

### RESULTS OF PROGRAM.

The United States Office of Education figures show that of the 333,131 persons who enrolled in defense training courses during the first quarter of the period ending Sept. 30, 1941 only 8,227 were Negroes. Of the 152,173 persons who completed these courses only 2,476 were Negroes. The statistics also showed that during this period the majority of Negro workers received training in automobile services and construction, while the bulk of white workers received training in aviation services and machine shop work.

In his report to Federal Security Administrator Paul V. McNutt on the seven-month program, Dr. John W. Studebaker, U. S. Commissioner of Education, stated that 1,760,000 persons had completed the training courses. He also reported that in 500 cities, vocational schools are open day and night, some of them, twenty-four hours a day.

## Truman Urges Excess Profit Tax at Hearing

Tells Senate Probe of Naval Laxity Over Shipbuilding Fees

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27 (UP). — Chairman Harry S. Truman, D. Mo., of the Senate Defense Investigating Committee today urged congressional enactment of an excess profits tax to absorb 100 percent of "unreasonable and unconscionable profits" on naval construction contracts.

A witness before the Senate Naval Affairs Committee, Truman presented testimony received from naval officials and shipbuilders which, he said, indicated that the navy showed little interest in saving money once contracts for vessels were awarded.

He told the committee that in some cases a bonus of \$1.80 per employee per day was paid to builders holding cost-plus-fixed-fee contracts. In one case the bonuses were paid to a company employing 35,000 men, he added.

# Daily Worker to Celebrate Its 18 Years

Anniversary Rally to Be Held At Manhattan Center at 2:30

## NOTED SPEAKERS

There is a "must" date which many trade unionists and progressive people of this city are putting on their calendar as an event they don't intend to miss.

The date is Sunday, Feb. 8, and the event is the celebration of the Eighteenth Anniversary of the founding of America's greatest daily labor newspaper — the Daily Worker.

The celebration will be held at Manhattan Center, 34th St. and Eighth Ave., and will begin at 2:30 P. M.

Some of the most outstanding figures in the nation's labor movement will address the celebration through, it was announced by the arrangements committee, among them Art Young, the working-class artist whose penetrating drawings and cartoons have become famous, and Mike Gold, the labor journalist who writes with a sharp scalpel.

Preparations are now under way, the committee stated, to secure a list of entertainers, and some of the best are expected to appear. The names of the entertainers and additional well-known labor figures who will speak will be announced within the next few days.

Ben J. Davis, Jr., Daily Worker editorial board member will act as chairman. Louis F. Budenz, also a board member, will speak.

Tickets will be 25 cents for general admission and 50 cents for reserved seats, and can be purchased at the Workers Bookshop, 50 East 13th St.

## San Diego CIO Backs Fight of Schneiderman

(Special to the Daily Worker)

SAN DIEGO, Calif., Jan. 26. — By a unanimous vote, the San Diego County Industrial Union Council this week put itself on record as opposed to the attempt to revoke the citizenship of William Schneiderman, state secretary of the Communist Party.

The council's action was contained in a resolution which declared "the defense of Schneiderman's citizenship does not necessarily indicate our agreement with his political views but rather that we feel the individual liberties and rights of every American citizen are at stake."

## Engineer and Fireman Killed in Train Crash

HUNTINGTON, Ind., Jan. 27 (UP). — An Erie Railroad engineer and fireman were killed early today, when their Chicago to New York passenger train crashed into the caboose of an 80-car freight train eight miles west of Huntington.

The dead were William Young, engineer, and Herman Kessler, fireman, both of Huntington.

The boiler of the passenger train engine exploded and fire swept several freight cars before Huntington firemen and county police brought it under control, police said.

# Reach Sunday Worker Goal, And Then They Got Married

By Louise Mitchell

Jack and Rose, Youngstown Brigaders, went to Warren, Ohio, each week to sell Sunday Workers and promised themselves that when they raised the circulation from 30 to 330, they would get married.

This week they arrived in New York as bride and groom, happy to have achieved both goals. They are crowding in a little extra fun in the large city before Jack is called upon to fight Hitler.

It started back in August when a group of six men and women piled into a station wagon in Youngstown with a bunch of papers. Twelve miles away from Warren, they had their fingers crossed. On that day they sold 30 papers. The next time they sold 43 and thought they were getting good. The next Sunday they sold 73 and when they hit the 100 mark, they knew that they could sell many more.

### EAGER RECEPTION

The group set out canvassing from house to house, selling in front of Republic Steel and visiting restaurants in the neighborhood of the large electric plants. They found the large foreign-born population eager to read the truth about

the people "back home," under the heel of fascism.

"A nickel means a lot to most of the workers in Warren," Rose said. "They have to save it each week. Many of the Negro and foreign-born parents who can't read so well, buy it so their children can read it to them."

"Sunday trips soon became social and educational outings for the Brigaders. Leaving their own city at 11 A. M. they would return late afternoon after selling their quota and reassemble in somebody's home, where they would have dinner and later go to the movies or have a discussion. At present the Brigaders attend a Sunday night discussion class to wind up the days activity."

"The Sunday Worker has a great appeal to most of the workers," Jack declared. "We found that once they bought it, they would take it again. The main task is to get more Brigaders out to reach more readers."

"There is no other paper workers in Youngstown and Warren which workers can read," Jack said. "The Youngstown Vindicator represents the steel interests."

"A campaign has been started to double our quota," he said, receiving a smile of confirmation from his wife. "Between Youngstown and Warren we sell 700 papers. I am sure that this can be doubled, if we get out enough Brigaders. The secret is to look upon it as fun as well as important work."

## City Gets Close-up of Biggest Field Gun

Seen in the Aberdeen, Md., preview, a 240-mm. howitzer, reportedly the biggest field gun in the world, is shown as it passed through New York City. Two ten-ton army trucks towed the gun barrel and carriage.

## Assemblyman Asks Ban of Coughlinites

Prevention of Cassidy to State Bar Urged in Resolution

(Special to the Daily Worker)

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 27. — Assemblyman Patrick H. Sullivan's resolution to prevent Christian Fronters John P. Cassidy's admission to the Bar was submitted last night to the legislature.

Cassidy was the leader of the 18 Christian Fronters tried for seditious conspiracy trial of 1940, following an investigation which revealed an armed plot in the making against the government.

Sullivan's resolution states that sworn affidavits and "authoritative public records" have been submitted to the committee investigating Cassidy, demonstrating that he was guilty of "scurrilous remarks, reckless distortions of truth . . . and subversive acts and speeches manifesting a lack of loyalty and patriotism."

The resolution points to a statement made by Cassidy at a meeting in Brooklyn on April 4, 1939 in which the Christian Fronters said of President Roosevelt "the only possible way of getting rid of him was for somebody to murder him."

It also cites a statement made by Cassidy at Philadelphia's Town Hall on Nov. 24, 1941, during a meeting sponsored by Coughlinites, that the President was "either insane or a liar."

## Attacks on Foes Of Axis Peril to War, Parley Told

"When our country is at war with the Axis, it is especially dangerous to allow persecution of trade-unionists whose opposition to fascism is of long standing," Rosalie Manning of the New York Conference for Inalienable Rights declared to 312 labor, neighborhood, women's parents, youth and religious groups in a letter of appeal for the Schappes Defense Committee. Miss Manning recently became a sponsor of the Committee.

Two new sponsors of the Committee are Joseph P. Selly, president of the American Communications Association, and Prof. James R. McGaughy.

The international executive board of the ACA last week resolved to support the Schappes defense. Prof. McGaughy is Professor Emeritus of Education at Teachers College.

## Browder Brigaders To Meet Thursday

Seek 4,000 New Members to Sell Sunday Worker in City

More than 4,000 Browder Brigaders to sell the Sunday Worker are expected to be registered at meetings throughout the city Thursday night, the New York State Committee of the Communist Party announced yesterday.

The state committee, together with the national committee, recently launched a Sunday Worker circulation drive.

Representatives of the state committee will address the various meetings Thursday night.

Drive headquarters said yesterday it expects an increase of 2,000 Sunday Worker delivery subscriptions in the city as a result of the mobilization for this coming Sunday when the campaign will be officially opened.

Various sections in the city will challenge one another at the Thursday night meetings.

The rallies will be held at 8 P. M. at the following addresses:

MANHATTAN: Manhattan Plaza, 66 E. Fourth St.  
HARLEM: Estonian Hall, 2061 Lexington Ave. near 125th St.  
BRONX: 821 E. 160th St.  
BROOKLYN: Webster Hall, 125 E. 11th St.  
QUEENS: Labor Temple, 41-32 58th St., Woodside.

## Saltonstall Presents State Victory Plan

Program on Production and Defense Given to Legislature

(Special to the Daily Worker)

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Jan. 27. — A 15-point "victory program" to increase production and strengthen the state's defenses was presented yesterday to the special session of the State Legislature by Governor Saltonstall.

The governor asked for a \$7,000,000 appropriation to boost the wages of lower-salaried state and county employees, to provide more adequate home defense, to provide relief for dependants of men in the armed forces, for extension of aid to dependants and veterans, and to prepare the state for any crisis arising from total war problems.

The governor asked authority to borrow a million dollars to enable the state of Massachusetts to put the Food Stamp plan into operation here.

## CIO Office Union To Sign Pact With Spencer Kellogg

(Special to the Daily Worker)

NEWARK, N. J., Jan. 27. — Local 7, United Office and Professional Workers of America, CIO, will soon sign a closed shop contract with Spencer Kellogg & Sons, Inc., of Edgewater, N. J., it was announced here today.

The American Arbitration Association handed down a decision for a closed shop on January 23.

Employees of Spencer Kellogg won their union contract in September, 1941, and through their organization have achieved wage increases to meet the rising cost of living.

A highlight in today's Assembly activities was a sharp criticism leveled at the Red Cross by Assemblyman William T. Andrews of New York for its discrimination against Negroes in refusing to allow Negroes to contribute toward the Red Cross blood bank.

The government intends to close immediately all non-essential industries and transfer the labor thus released to vital defense production, Prime Minister John Curtin said today.

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## Price Control Bill Is Passed By Senate

Compromise Measure Goes to President for Approval

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27 (UP).—The Senate tonight completed Congressional action on a compromise Price Control Bill which falls far short of legislation demanded by President Roosevelt but gives the government power to fix prices on almost everything purchased by the average American.

The vote on adoption of a Senate-House conference report already accepted by the lower chamber—was 65 to 14.

The measure was sent to the White House for signature after six months of bitter wrangling over the exact authority to be vested in the government. The dispute was climaxed last week when President Roosevelt and the powerful farm bloc clashed over the latter's effort to obtain preferential treatment for agriculture.

The legislation is designed primarily to curb inflation. Sen. Frenchie M. Brown, D. Mich., who acted as Administration floor manager, said that, if effectively administered, it would prevent "gross profiteering" and "excessively high prices" and—by halting the upward price trend—be a potent factor in preventing an after-the-war collapse.

### EMPOWERS PRICE CEILINGS

As finally approved, the bill empowers the government to fix minimum price ceilings, with certain reservations, over all products in an effort to keep them in the same general relationship to prices prevailing from Oct. 1 to Oct. 15, 1941.

Preferential treatment is given for agricultural products but not to the extent demanded by the farm bloc. There is no provision to peg wages.

Administration of the program is placed in the hands of an executive to be paid \$12,000 a year. The job is expected to go to Leon Henderson, present price stabilizer.

A licensing system for business is authorized to compel compliance with established price ceilings. Violators would be subjected to a \$5,000 fine, two years imprisonment and loss of license necessary for continuance in business.

## AEF to Bomb Germany, Says Churchill

Asks Confidence Vote; Bare Hess Aim for Appeasement Deal

(Continued from Page 1)

A confidence and painted a gloomy picture for the immediate future—with the sun ready, however, to break through the clouds.

### ASKS CONFIDENCE

He took onto his own shoulders any blame for Britain's present position in the Far East, but:

"It is because I see the light gleaming behind the clouds and broadening behind our path that I make so bold now as to demand a declaration of confidence as an additional weapon in the armory of the United Nations."

The motion of confidence resolved "that this House has confidence in the government and will aid it with utmost and vigorous prosecution of the war."

Churchill entered at noon, and five minutes later, enumerated a number of salient points, including the following:

1. Very considerable American forces will be following those which arrived yesterday. American planes will help defend Britain and raid Germany.

2. A combined staff of committees of the Allied nations is being established in Washington and a Pacific council is being formed in London to enable the British Commonwealth to act as a whole.

3. The Pacific war is a secondary operation and "we should not allow ourselves to get rattled because this or that place is captured."

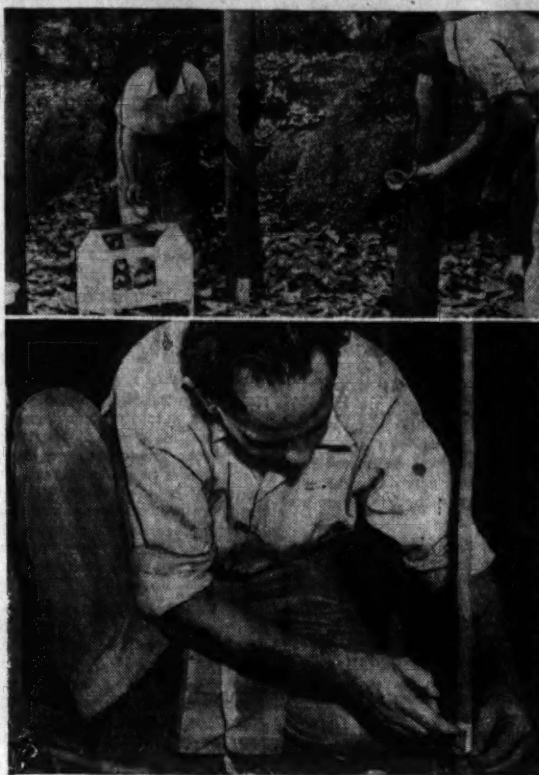
4. Rudolf Hess flew to Britain because he believed he could make a deal with British appeasers to overthrow the Churchill government and negotiate a Hitler "peace."

5. Nearly two-thirds of the Axis armies in Libya—about 61,000 men—have been killed, wounded or captured, along with a loss of 852 planes and 386 tanks, compared to British losses of only 18,000 men.

6. British munitions production now is gigantic and tank production has doubled in the last three months.

7. The courage of Gen. Douglas MacArthur and his Filipino troops and the Dutch are playing one of the main parts in the Malayan battle. That reference drew cheers.

8. Britain sent Soviet Premier Joseph Stalin everything he asked for "but I regret, due to bad weather that there is now a small lag that will be made up in the early days of February."



**U.S. Rubber Plantation:** On a 100-acre plant introduction station at Miami, Fla., the United States is attempting to make up for the loss of its rubber supply from the Far Pacific. At the station, the government's star agronomists are experimenting with rubber plants to increase the yield, and have already increased the amount from three to twenty-one pounds from a single tree. Top latex, or rubber sap is collected from eleven-year-old "guinea pig" trees, first to be planted here. Bottom, an expert grafts a bud into the incision made in a sapling to produce a new variety.

## FDR Tells of Plans For Labor Board

Seeks Informal Atmosphere for New CIO-AFL Committee

(Continued from Page 1)

ings of the new board would be that of an arbitrator settling disputes between the CIO and the AFL. The President replied that this was the wrong idea.

### INFORMAL DISCUSSION

This would be the kind of a board where on warm days you could take off your coats, let your hair down and discuss problems frankly, he informed.

The President said that there had been too many formal gatherings between the various labor groups in the past. Apparently he referred to the unsuccessful unity negotiations between the CIO and the AFL several years ago.

On this board, the President emphasized, he wanted to have people whom you could call by their first names.

He explained that he expected to meet with the combined labor board informally from time to time.

The President's letter and his press conference remarks made clear that the board would not only map joint policy for the CIO and the AFL but play an important role in advising Mr. Roosevelt and other high officials on labor's attitude toward various war problems.

It was apparent that the President does not want the board to devote itself primarily to settling minor jurisdictional disputes between trade unions but to tackle the broader problems affecting labor and the nation.

The President suggested the joint board to Murray and Green after the labor unity issue had been muddled by the precipitate entrance into the situation of John

L. Lewis, United Mine Workers president.

CIO members of the Labor Victory Board are Murray, R. J. Thomas, President of the United Automobile Workers and Julius Emspak, Secretary-Treasurer of the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers.

AFL members are Green, Daniel J. Tobin, President of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters and George Meany, Secretary-Treasurer of the AFL.

## To Name Negroes, Whites for 1941 Achievements

Twelve Negroes or Negro organizations of distinguished achievement and six white persons or institutions which did most in 1941 "for the improvement of race relations in terms of real democracy," have been selected through a nation-wide poll conducted by the Schomburg Collection of Negro Literature, 124th St. Branch of the New York Public Library.

Dr. L. D. Reddick, Curator of the Schomburg Collection, in announcing the poll yesterday, said the results would be announced during Negro History Week, Feb. 8th-15th, over a national radio hookup and through the press. Hundreds of nominations had come in from all over the country, Dr. Reddick said.

Negro History Week will be climaxed on Sunday morning, Feb. 15, when the founder and director of the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History, Dr. Carter G. Woodson, and the Consul-General of Haiti, Dr. Raul Leon, address the annual breakfast in Manhattan Odd Fellows Temple, 105 E. 106th St.

# Congress Speeds Final Action On 32 Billion War Fund Bills

20 Billions Okayed By the House for Navy

## VOTE UNANIMOUS

Senate Committee Votes Approval of Measure for 33,000 Planes

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27 (UP).—Paced by the House, Congress tonight neared final action on two of the biggest arms bills in American history—appropriations totaling \$32,533,836,948 to give the land, sea and air forces of the United States and its Allies power to crush the Axis on every battlefield of the world.

Grimly aware that time is a most valuable ally to the United States, the House and Senate virtually necked each other to remove the last legislative obstacles in the path of the two gigantic appropriations for the Army and Navy.

A period of a few busy hours, notably lacking in oratory or sectional wrangling, brought these developments:

1. The House passed and sent to the Senate a \$19,977,965,474 Navy Supply Bill designed to give the U. S. Navy "unquestioned supremacy on the seas, beneath the seas and in the air above the seas." It was by far the biggest single appropriation ever of face Congress. The roll call vote was announced as 388 to 0.

2. The Senate Appropriations Committee gave its approval to the \$12,555,872,474 Army Air Corps Bill which carries funds for 33,000 new war planes. The measure already has been passed by the House.

Together the bills mark a long step forward in carrying out the huge air expansion outlined in President Roosevelt's State of the Union message—a program envisioning production of 165,000 new planes in 1942 and 1943.

Almost all of the \$12,555,872,474 in the Army Bill was earmarked for planes, contemplating 23,000 fighting ships and 10,000 trainers.

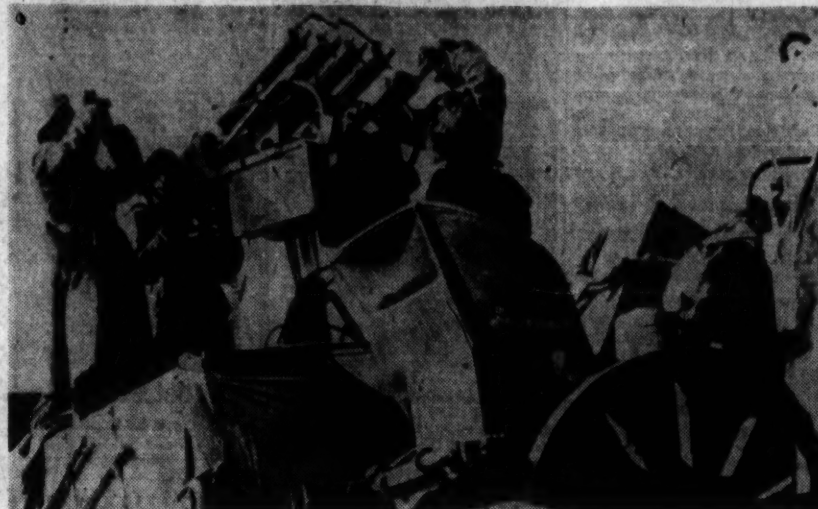
The largest single section of the \$19,977,965,474 Navy Bill was \$8,206,780,385 for new ship construction, including two aircraft carriers, two light cruisers, 16 destroyers and 23 submarines. An allocation of \$1,668,281 was provided for Naval aviation.

The Senate Committee approved the Army Bill in the same form as approved by the House, including a \$30,000,000 appropriation for the controversial Douglas Dam project in the Tennessee Valley system. The subcommittee voted to kill the project, 7 to 6, but it was restored by the full committee.

## Petitions Request Navy Ship Named 'Joe Louis'

A naval vessel bearing the name of Joe Louis, world's championship pugilist and private-extraordinary of the United States Army, is being requested by the Joe Louis Ship Committee, with headquarters at 64 Bradhurst Ave., Manhattan, and 1004 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

Thousands of copies of a petition are being circulated throughout New York asking signers to send letters, postcards and telegrams to President Roosevelt, Secretary of the Navy Knox and "other proper authorities as there may be, to authorize that one of the ships, which will be launched during the year 1942 for defense of America and its allies, be known as the 'Joe Louis, The Spirit of America.'"



**Shoot and Shoot Again** is the motto of the Soviet armies as they conserve metal to be used over and over. This multiple anti-aircraft machine gun is equipped with a bag which salvages the metal jackets of spent cartridges. The gun is mounted on a supply train and is harrying retreating Germans on the Eastern Front.

## Small Business to Get Gov't War Orders

Production Board Announces Plan to Spur All-Out Arms Output

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27 (UP).—The War Production Board tonight announced a "simplified production requirement plan" designed to make it easier for the nation's 128,000 small manufacturers to switch from non-essential production to war or other essential work. It classified small manufacturers as those whose annual business volume is less than \$100,000.

Help would be in the form of priority assistance granted on the basis of information provided in single-page applications blanks that would be filed quarterly annually by applicants to the Small Business Section, Production Requirements Branch, War Production Board, Washington.

The plan is aimed at marshaling the nation's small manufacturing facilities for the all-out war effort.

The WPB made it clear that those who don't join in this effort will have to take their own chances.

"It is not intended to maintain non-essential industries when no effort is being made to the production into the war program," a WPB statement said.

"The Division of Industry Operations may, however, be able to give priority assistance to small manufacturers under this plan to help them keep their organizations together while they are changing from non-essential civilian production to war or other essential work."

Earlier today the National Small Business Men's Association, in a statement issued at Chicago, advocated—among other things—intensified efforts for widespread distribution of war orders among small business and the "fairest possible distribution of materials for production of civilian goods" to preserve small business.

## 'Primitive' Conditions For Americans in Tokio

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27 (UP).—Americans detained in Japan are living under "sanitary but primitive" conditions, reports from the Swiss minister in Tokyo indicated today.

No planes were brought down. Meanwhile, Allied fighter planes strafed enemy positions, according to a communiqué. This action was believed to have taken place near Kawakare, a mountain outpost from which British Imperials withdrew last week in the face of superior enemy numbers, to make a stand closer to Moulinein.

Despite their costly losses in earlier raids, six Japanese bombers attempted to attack objectives north of Rangoon at 9 P. M. yesterday. No fighter planes went up to add to the toll of three Japanese fighter planes, and probably one more, inflicted a few hours earlier, but a heavy anti-aircraft barrage forced them to dump their explosives without damage to the objectives and to flee eastward. There were no casualties.

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celled harvesting leave for thousands of militiamen in all-out mobilization to curb the invaders. All the bombs fell in the target area at Rabaul, a communiqué said.

"One ship was observed burning fiercely at the northwest side of the harbor," it continued. "Another near the center of the harbor also was ablaze, and a third ship was believed hit."

All the Australian planes returned safely to their bases. Prime Minister John Curtin, speaking at Perth, declared that the Australians had but one thought in the crisis, to crush the invaders "with all the terrible intensity of which they are capable."

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BATAVIA, N. E. I., Jan. 27 (UP).—Netherlands Indies troops were reported holding out grimly today against the latest Japanese beachheads on Borneo and Celebes Island and officials said the enemy's loss of 28 ships sunk or damaged in a three-day battle in Macassar Strait "certainly upset his timetable, and perhaps his future strategy."

## Guerrillas Harassing Germans In Retreat

Red Army Continues to Advance, Fortified Positions Retaken

(Continued from Page 1)

cow, have captured a heavily fortified point identified only as "Ya" and are inflicting heavy losses on the Germans in fierce fighting, Soviet reports said today.

Red Army troops, supported by tanks, annihilated 200 Germans in taking "Ya," radio Moscow said, and 40 trucks filled with equipment and two tanks were captured.

A broadcast communiqué said the Red Army continued to advance in fierce fighting and had occupied several inhabited localities.

New successes also were reported on the Southern Front. In one sector, the Red Army wiped out a German unit.

### WIPE OUT 2 BATTALIONS

In another sector, today's early communiqué said, the Red Army completely wiped out two battalions of the German 518th Infantry Regiment and captured the regimental banners of two other infantry units.

In still a third sector of the Southern Front—"District K"—the Germans lost 1,040 men in a fierce battle, the communiqué said.

Twenty-four German planes were reported to have been shot down during the last two days. The communiqué said 20 raiders were shot down Sunday with a loss of five Soviet planes and four more German aircraft were bagged yesterday near Moscow.

### NAZI AIR LOSSES

Col. Nikolai Kilinov, reviewing aerial activity since the start of the war, said 959 German raiders had been shot down over Moscow, and only 207 had succeeded in dropping bombs on the capital. He said about 2 1/2 per cent of the German planes dispatched to raid Moscow accomplished their mission and 12 per cent were shot down.

Germany's heaviest aerial loss at Moscow occurred Oct. 29, he said, when 49 planes were shot down. The heaviest raid was Nov. 6 when 250 planes were over the city, 34 of them having been shot down.

Reports from correspondents with the Red Army said reinforcements were being sent beyond recaptured Moshaisk on the Central Front. They reported "seeing Soviet battalions plodding steadily to the front and thousands of sledges drawn by small Siberian horses moving forward" on the road from Moscow to Moshaisk.

The actual front is 25 miles beyond Moshaisk and five to eight miles beyond Uvarovo, which the Germans burned and abandoned when the Red Army outfanked them. The Germans were retiring along the Smolensk road at a rate of about five miles a day, it was indicated, and apparently they planned stubborn rear guard action to prevent any advance to Vyazma.

Leut.-Gen. Leonid Alexandrovich Govorov, the hero of Moshaisk, warned that the German High Command had saved most of its equipment for spring operations, in which mass tank attacks are expected.

## Midway Island Still Holds; Heroes Cited

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27 (UP).—Midway Island is "still holding—and that's that!"

Such was the cheering news that came from a Navy spokesman tonight simultaneously with disclosure that the marine defenders seriously damaged a Japanese cruiser and a destroyer during the initial enemy attack on the mid-Pacific outpost Dec. 7.

The spokesman's crisp statement broke a month-long silence as to the fate of Midway—one of the stepping-stone islands across the Pacific.

Not since Dec. 30, had there been any word about Midway. On that occasion a Navy communiqué reported "the situation remains unchanged."

The Navy's detailed report of the initial Japanese attack—a futile foray by the light of the moon—told a story of bravery matching the courage of the Wake Island defenders who finally were forced to yield their tiny outpost after a 14-day siege.

It singled out Marine Lieut. George H. Cannon of Ann Arbor, Mich., as an outstanding hero. Cannon was directing fire from a command post when a Japanese shell shattered the lower part of his body. But he clung grimly to his task—directing his men until he died from loss of blood.

Another hero was Corp. Harold R. Hazelwood of Stark, Mo., switchboard operator at the battery command post under Cannon. Hazelwood suffered a compound fracture of the leg during the shellfire, but carried on—setting up his switchboard again and re-establishing communications.

Board officials said shortages exist in many basic raw materials. Nelson's order drew a line of demarcation between civilian rationing and allocation of goods for war purposes.

It emphasized that the powers of the OPA are confined to the civilian field and that the agency does not have authority to control requisitioning of products for the war effort. Those powers remain with the WPB.

The production chief told Henderson that he would, when requested, advise as to the amount of existing products available for rationing to consumers.

There were definite "teeth" in the directive order.

It authorizes Henderson to regulate or prohibit sale of items to any retailer who violates rationing rules. It also gives his office power to regulate or prohibit sale of commodities to any wholesaler or other supplier of retailers who operates contrary to allocation orders.

The order specifically gave Henderson power to control: 1—Sales of products by any person who sells in retail and 2—sale of products by any person to an ultimate consumer needing products for personal needs as distinguished from business and industrial wants.

The OPA, meanwhile, went ahead with the job of preparing ration cards for the sugar allocation system which is expected to be put into effect next month.

Last official word is that it will provide 12 ounces of sugar weekly to each individual.

The imminence of rationing already has led both domestic and commercial consumers to use existing supplies sparingly. Grocery stores are limiting sales to prevent raids by any one consumer.

**Lithuanians to Hold Defense Rally Friday**

Lithuanian Americans have called a special defense meeting for Friday at 8 P. M. at the Grand Paradise Hall, 318 Grand St., Brooklyn. Included among the speakers are Assemblyman Bernard Austin, head of Civilian Defense Council; Dr. J. J. Kaskiauskas, writer; Herman Siemstein, U. S. Department of Labor on Civilian Defense; D. M. Solomakos, secretary of the Lithuanian Literature Society and a representative of the Red Cross.

The Brooklyn Aldo Chorus will be heard in a musical program. Admission is free.

Through the appointment of civilian chairmen to the munitions committees, the President and Churchill are in a position to keep a tight hand on an operation second to none—assignment of bullets, tanks, guns and airplanes to use of theaters of conflict.

The entire munitions resources of Great Britain and the United States are to be regarded as comprising a common pool and fullest information, according to the White House announcement, will be interchanged.

But it will be the responsibility of the committees to decide to which war front and in what quantities the supplies can be used most effectively at a given time. The civilian chairmen, it was said, would apprise the committees of the policy of their respective governments.

Anglo-American shipping facilities will be pooled only in principle. Britain will retain control of shipping now under her director. The White House announcement said this is essential because of the "military and physical factors of the situation around the British Isles."

The United States retains the same authority. The function of the Adjustment Board will be to "adjust and concert in one harmonious policy" the work of the British Ministry of War Transport and the shipping authority of this government.

Neither government is empowered to impose a shipping decision upon the other.

The War Materials Board is charged with responsibility for planning the "best and speediest development, expansion and use of the raw material resources, under the jurisdiction or control of the two governments, and make recommendations necessary to execute such plans."

"Such recommendations," the announcement said, "shall be carried out by all parts of the respective governments."

## 28 Japanese Ships Toll of Battle

(Continued from Page 1)

cruisers probably sunk, and six transports, three cruisers and two destroyers damaged.

Thus, at least 28 Japanese warships and transports have been sunk or damaged since the American-Dutch guns began booming through the straits last Saturday.

### JAPANESE PASS MAIN

**POINTS OF MALAYA DEFENSES**  
SINGAPORE, Jan. 27 (UP).—Japanese armies have captured or by-passed all three anchor posts of the Imperial defense line across Malaya and now are fighting less than 50 miles from Singapore on a 30-mile front, British general headquarters revealed today.

A communiqué reported bloody battles raging south of Batu Pahat, Klang and Merling. Those three strategic towns hinge at either end and in the center of the main highway stretching 80 miles across the peninsula on a rough arc 50 to 60 miles above Singapore.

It was along this road that the Imperial command had given every sign of making a do or die stand in

the defense of this island fortress and naval base.

Meantime Japanese reinforcements poured in on the east coast, intensifying the menace from that direction. But the enemy paid dearly for the added strength.

**ALLIED PLANES BLAST FOE INVADING BURMA**  
RANGOON, Jan. 27 (UP).—RAF bombers, escorted by American "fighting tigers," blasted Japanese and Thai troop columns along the roads east of Moulinein today until the "invasion route" from Thailand was temporarily blocked by corpses and wrecked trucks.

The Japanese and Thai reinforcements, pouring into Burma for a frontal assault on the port of Moulinein, were strung out along the 40-mile road from the Thai frontier to Kawakare, 56 miles northeast of Moulinein, when the airplanes intercepted them.

Many trucks were set afire by bombs. Others were blasted to pieces. Japanese soldiers, riding atop the trucks or crouching beside the road, fired rifles and machine guns in a futile effort to ward off the low-flying bombers.

There were no casualties.

Meanwhile, Allied fighter planes strafed enemy positions, according to a communiqué. This action was believed to have taken place near Kawakare, a mountain outpost from which British Imperials withdrew last week in the face of superior enemy numbers, to make a stand closer to Moulinein.

Despite their costly losses in earlier raids, six Japanese bombers attempted to attack objectives north of Rangoon at 9 P. M. yesterday. No fighter planes went up to add to the toll of three Japanese fighter planes, and probably one more, inflicted a few hours earlier, but a heavy anti-aircraft barrage forced them to dump their explosives without damage to the objectives and to flee eastward. There were no casualties.

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## WHAT YOU SHOULD KNOW ABOUT AN AIR RAID

### More About High Explosive Bombs

(This is the eleventh of a series)

By Lawrence Emery

In addition to the anti-personnel bombs described yesterday, the Nazis have what is known as GENERAL PURPOSE BOMBS. These range from 100 pounds in weight to 4,000 pounds.

They have an extremely high explosive content and can be devastating in built up areas. A big one can cause murderous destruction over an extremely large area.

They are equipped either with a detonating cap to explode them upon landing or with delay-action fuses.

The normal delay-action fuse is set to explode a few seconds after landing, giving the bomb time to penetrate a building or other target.

The long delay fuse can be set to detonate the bomb from a few hours to several days after landing.

All these bombs have fins on their tails to steady them in their drop. All of them are equipped with whistle caps which make them scream like insane furies as they fall. Remember that one purpose of a bombing is to create terror and panic amongst a population, and it must be said that the screaming of a Nazi bomb as it plunges to earth is not soothing to the nerves.

But do not give away to fear or panic or you will aid the enemy. Keep calm and cool at all times. Do not run if a raid catches you in the street. It is not necessary to dawdle on the way to a safe place, but it is dangerous to run. Do not scream; let your conduct be an example to others.

In addition to their destructive blast powers, most high explosive bombs can set fires, either by fracturing gas pipes or by piling debris in such a manner that gas-stoves or cooking fires in the home may set fire to it.

That is why it is important to turn off the fires in your gas stove if an alarm sounds.

(Tomorrow: The Effects of High Explosive Bombs)

## Asks Wage Rise to Ensure Steady Labor Supply

### 6-POINT PROGRAM

(Special to the Daily Worker)

DENVER, Colo., Jan. 27.—Organized beet workers in Colorado and four other western states proposed a "victory program" for beet production at hearings conducted by the U. S. Department of Agriculture in the State Senate Chambers here Thursday.

The six-point program aims at improved conditions for the beet workers to avoid the wasteful migration, planned harvesting of the crop and participation of the workers in other phases of farm activity.

The program comprises:

1. Establishment of a fair wage scale to discourage migration of workers to states where higher scales are being paid.

2. Improved housing conditions to keep labor in the field.

3. Opportunity to share in other types of farm work.

4. That beet workers be supplied with garden plots and water to enable them to participate in the food-for-victory program.

5. Increased acreage per beet worker to avoid importation of new labor.

6. Longer seasons and staggered harvests through control of planting to enable workers to harvest first one crop or field and then another.

The program was presented by Jack Fox, international representative of the United Cannery and Agricultural Workers, CIO, and Bernard Valdes, president of the Spanish-American Citizens' Association of Latimer County.

The union proposed a wage increase to guarantee a minimum of \$30 per acre averaging 12 tons, in order to meet the rising cost of living and avert what the growers proclaim as a "threatened shortage of agricultural labor."

The wage proposals of the union were supported by the Black Hills Beet Growers' Association of South Dakota. W. D. Bucholz, speaking for this group, told the conference that there is a "very apparent need for the largest possible crop of domestic sugar" and that "wages should go up if we are to hold the good workers of other years."

Bucholz recommended a minimum wage of \$28 per acre.

Mrs. M. B. Porter, representing the Foundation for the Advancement of the Spanish-Speaking People, testified that wages paid beet workers "are too low to be fair, and living conditions are below standard."

A recommendation that each beet worker be given 12 acres to work instead of the present 6 to 8 acres, and that the growers sign one contract to cover thinning, hoeing and topping, instead of disorganizing the work with negotiations for three separate agreements, was made by J. M. Baca, a beet worker.

The union proposals, however, met with strong reservation on the part of some officials of the Great Western Sugar Co. and the beet growers' associations.

## War Board Validates OPM Priority Ratings

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27 (UP).—J. S. Knowlson, Director of Industry Operations for the War Production Board, today announced that preference rating certificates issued under the old division of priorities in the OPM had been formally validated by the WPB.

Other speakers included Alice



Dousing Enemy Fire: City College students learn the tricks of dealing with incendiary bombs. Left: Instructor Edwin A. Meyer from New York's Fire Department displays an incendiary bomb and its make-up. At the right: student volunteers learn how the fire's put out of the bomb. —Daily Worker Photo

## Studebaker Ahead In Plant Conversion

### War Retooling Begun As Last Auto Rolls Off the Assembly Line

(Special to the Daily Worker)

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 27.—Other automobile concerns could learn lessons from the Studebaker assembly plant here on how to convert to war production, in the opinion of the CIO Auto Workers Union.

No sooner did the last passenger car roll off the Studebaker assembly line last week, than work had started on retooling for war orders.

Studebaker will make parts for the vital aircraft industry. Of the five auto plants here, Studebaker has been the only one to work out rapid conversion.

The Willis-Overland plant—the only other engaged in war work—required 40 days to convert. It was leased by the Lockheed Aircraft Company and only nine of its 250 employees rehired.

The Chrysler plant has finished passenger car production but is continuing to make trucks. It is reported still trying to obtain war orders.

The General Motors plant is scheduled to shut down Feb. 1. No war orders having received by it directly. Its parent plant in Detroit is evidently still refusing to arm work out to its West Coast plants.

The Ford plant in Wilmington, according to last reports, is slated as a warehouse.

### COMPANY FORESIGHT

Credit for Studebaker's rapid conversion is largely due to foresight on the part of its local management. The vice president in charge of production, Stanley Whitworth, related to reporters the management's conviction as far back as October, 1941, that the United States would be involved in war.

As a result of this conviction, subcontracting work was sought from the aircraft companies. "Aircraft men were skeptical," Whitworth declared. "They told us:

"You haven't any machinery to do aircraft sub-contracting."

This situation was easily remedied by the purchase of idle plant equipment.

### CONVERSION HAILED

John Allard, chairman of the defense employment committee of the UAW-CIO here hailed Studebaker's conversion enthusiastically.

"Had the entire automobile industry used this same far-sightedness, planes, guns and tanks could now be rolling off the assembly lines in the automobile plants so widely scattered over the United States," he pointed out.

The UAW-CIO, representing 40,000 production workers in this state, demands that management, government and labor immediately establish a program for the complete utilization of all idle plants and idle manpower for war production.

## Overwhelming Vote of Confidence for Perlow

Max Perlow, manager of Furniture Union, Local 76-B, CIO, running unopposed for re-election, received an overwhelming vote of confidence, it was learned as the results of last Saturday's election were made public.

Mr. Perlow received 1,555 "yes" votes, with only 73 votes recorded against his re-election.

Other officers elected included Abraham Elze, financial secretary; and Joseph Gavruffa and Michael DeCicco, organizers.

## Boston Lenin Rally Hears Minor, Ford

### Unity for Victory Meeting Cheers Browder Appeal, All-Out Efforts

(Special to the Daily Worker)

BOSTON, Jan. 27.—Lashing out at the Munich mentality which made the surprise attack on Pearl Harbor possible, Robert Minor, acting secretary of the Communist Party, addressed 2,800 Bostonians on Sunday night at Symphony Hall at a Unity for Victory Rally and Lenin Memorial Meeting.

Sharing the platform with James W. Ford, Negro leader, Minor declared, "In the United States the Axis powers have been able to maintain illusions for a number of years and those illusions still continue. The Axis enemy was able to accomplish its deadly work by surprise at Pearl Harbor partly because it had already made a political Pearl Harbor in the United States.

"Because of the success of the Red Army," the noted Communist continued, "it has become certain that the course of history in this war will not lead backward to the dark ages and a blackout of modern democracy and progress. The fighting of the Red Army made possible the coalition of the peoples of the world for the destruction of the Nazi menace by which all were to be reduced to slavery."

### BROWDER'S FORESIGHT

"Long before any American had the faintest idea that America's interest lay in closer relations with China and the Soviet Union in the Far East," Ford declared in a vigorous appeal for America's outstanding anti-fascist release of "Earl Browder had urged collaboration between China, the United States and the Soviet Union."

Refuting statements of certain Negro leaders, Ford declared the fight to be the battle of the Negro people.

Other speakers included Alice

## San Diego Rent Rise Fought By Labor Council

### Defense Group Warns Boosts Will Hamper All-Out War Effort

(Special to the Daily Worker)

SAN DIEGO, Cal., Jan. 27.—The labor division of the San Diego civilian defense council is seeking a moratorium on rent increases in federal defense housing projects.

The action taken was made necessary by the fear that rent increases in defense areas threaten the labor supply for vital war industries.

The labor division of the council is made of CIO, AFL and unaffiliated unions in this area. Recently its subcommittee on housing conducted an investigation which revealed that rent increases are "causing so much discord and dissatisfaction that air-craft workers are leaving San Diego by the hundreds."

The subcommittee was appointed after a partial rent increase went into effect January 1 at the 3,000-unit Linda Vista housing project. The committee's report warned that:

"This change in rents may do more to defeat our defense efforts than anything else. It does not only affect the comparatively few thousands who live in federal defense projects, but instead sets a poor example for thousands and thousands of landlords in every defense project."

The San Diego County Industrial Union Council and the United Automobile Workers, CIO, aircraft division local, have already echoed the demand for a moratorium on rent increases. Other unions in the San Diego area are also beginning to act on the issue.

## City College Model Of Student War Aid

### From Faculty to Classroom, School Mobilized for Civilian Defense

By Beth McHenry

The war seriousness of American youth is nowhere more apparent than at City College where 3,000 young men have foregone their mid-term vacations to apply themselves to classes in civilian protection.

Yesterday in the Great Hall of the college an intent and serious young audience learned from a fireman named Thomas McKeon how to prevent fires and what to do with incendiary bombs. And after the instruction was over a host of young men stood up to inquire "where do we enlist for volunteer fire service?"

City College's vast student body is proud of its Civilian Defense program, now looked upon as a model all over the country. This college was the first to form and set in motion an organization which puts the whole effort and concentration of the entire school on the great job which all Americans share—winning the war.

### SEVEN GROUPS

The Civilian Defense Council of the college is the coordinating committee for the numerous activities which fall into seven main categories, under the supervision of the following committees: Personnel Qualifications and Public Relations, Information for the Armed Defense Service, Defense Bonds and Stamps and War Relief, Civilian Protection, Courses in Training, Research and Public Information, and the Women's Committee.

A spokesman for CCNY, said yesterday that the Committee on Defense Bonds has reported a sale of \$65,000 already and the sale is gaining momentum daily.

In the first hours and days after Pearl Harbor, the first tendency of City College boys was, of course, to enter the armed forces and "get it on" after the Axis in person. A hundred or more boys impulsively left their desks and joined the Army. Now, however, the student body of City College has settled to the realization that the course of wisdom and greatest strength is the full utilization of all America, in all the different capacities that the war effort requires.

So now the enlistments have slackened, but the boys are stepping up their class work with utmost willingness. Vacations have gone by the board and holidays are no more. The atmosphere is one of work and more work, to finish school as quickly as possible and go into whatever form of service which will most benefit the general cause.

The Civilian Defense Council of CCNY is made up of faculty and student body alike and the story of its formation and accomplishments will be told in a book to be published shortly. The book will be distributed all over the country for use in colleges and communities generally.

City College's Committee on Research and Public Information this week is launching a six-month series of radio talks on the general topics "The Democracies Will Win," and "The Role of Science in the War."

Dean Albert B. Newman, of the City College School of Technology, is the regional adviser to the United States Office of Education in the conduct of its national defense program. He has assisted in organizing defense training courses in engineering, science and management in nine colleges of New York City and Long Island. These courses have already trained more than 12,000 persons for war production. This

spring City College alone will conduct 21 tuition-free courses in training for vital war production. In addition, the School of Technology of CCNY has graduated 42 licensed pilots from its courses in Civil Aeronautics.

Almost the entire faculty is involved in one manner or another in the war. Fifty members have taken leaves for active duty, or have left to do vital research. Others are serving as air raid wardens and auxiliary firemen.

The highly accelerated curriculum will bring school to a close the middle of May instead of in June as before. The purpose of the speed-up in education is not only to make students available for service in the armed forces, but also for work in defense industries, and to enable a longer summer period with greater credits accruing, so that students may graduate more quickly than otherwise.

A glimpse at the thousands of young faces in the Great Hall yesterday showed that the American effort has reached the heart and reason for the great fight the nation is engaged in—the young people whose American heritage is freedom and must be preserved.

## Baltimore CIO, AFL Plan Joint War Activity

### Committee to Unify All Defense Work Is Formed

(Special to the Daily Worker)

BALTIMORE, Jan. 27.—Representatives of the CIO and AFL met here Monday and took steps to solidify 100,000 ranks for joint activities in defense production and other win-the-war activities.

A conference of spokesmen for both labor organizations set up a joint steering committee to unify all defense activities.

Members of the committee are: James Drury, Baltimore CIO Council president and port agent of the National Maritime Union; Reuben Dietz, president, Westinghouse Local; CIO United Electrical Radio and Machine Workers; Robert J. Busbaum, vice-president, Baltimore Federation of Labor and labor representative on the city's civilian defense committee; Clark Ellis, president, AFL Building Trades Council; Harry Cohen, president, AFL Teamsters' Joint Council, and Ulisse De Dominicis, chairman of the Baltimore Joint Board; CIO Amalgamated Clothing Workers.

Following the conference, the AFL Building Trades Council endorsed the joint defense program. The joint steering committee, in addition to coordinating defense activities of the CIO and AFL, will also seek full labor representation in all defense agencies.

Leaders of both labor groups stated that the plan has been accepted with enthusiasm by rank and file trade unionists.

## Berlin Funds Aid America First, Letter Reveals

By Art Shields

This is the final article in a series on fascists in America:

Proof that Hitler Germany is financing Fifth Columnists in America is contained in the latest issue of "The Hour," an anti-fascist information service.

This evidence involves the America First Committee in the network of Nazi conspiracy.

The evidence is contained in a section of a letter to Edward James Smythe, an active Nazi contact man and professional anti-Semite, who has lauded Adolf Hitler as "the 20th Century Messiah."

The letter was written by E. J. Garner, editor of a Nazi propaganda weekly, "Publicity," of Wichita, Kansas, which specializes in pro-Axis, anti-Roosevelt and anti-Semitic material.

Garner was acknowledging the remittance that Smythe was transmitting to him from the "German Railroads" and assuring the Nazi contact that he was giving cooperation to the America First Committee.

His letter, dated Dec. 9, two days after the Pearl Harbor attack, and written on the stationery of his paper "Publicity," contains this statement:

"Received from you this a. m. three letters—one enclosing the folder of 'The America First Committee'—one with the copy for the column—the other letter and remittance from the German Railroads. Will write the America First Committee assur-

ing them of our cooperation and will also write the German Railroads people and solicit some advertising from them."

The Jan. 8 issue of "Publicity" threatens death to the Jewish people. In a violently inflammatory attack on the front page of the paper the Nazi editor says the Jewish "death rate of the year will surpass anything in the history of the world."

"The people of America," he continues, "will become Jew-conscious to a serious degree and much violence will result. Jews will begin to realize that America is not the 'Promised Land' for them, and will migrate to Palestine."

Gerald B. Winrod, the prairie Hitler from Wichita, Kan., who calls himself "Reverend," is another fascist who works for the Axis in the name of religion.

The New York Post reports that on Dec. 23 (16 days after Pearl Harbor), Winrod mailed out thousands of copies of "A Prayer to Almighty God in Time of War," which, the Post says, "spoke kindly of the Japanese."

Winrod's fascist organization, the "Defenders of the Christian Faiths," defended Hitler for years before the attack on America.

Winrod became a Nazi propa-

gandist the year after Hitler came to power. The shabby, free-lance evangelist began turning his sermons into tirades against Catholics and Jews. He went to Germany in late 1934 on mysterious finances, came back with a fat check book in February, 1935, and began publishing "The Revealer," a pro-Hitler paper.

Winrod's "Defenders" are part of a far-flung Fifth Column that menaces America.

In the book "Secret Armies" John L. Spivak has told of Winrod's close contacts with Nazi representatives, his intimate relationship with Silver Shirt Pelley, his ties with pro-Nazi anti-Semites like Harry A. Jung of the American Vigilant Intelligence Federation, James True of Washington and the Gold Shirts of Mexico and the help he got from William J. Cameron, Ford's confidential secretary, who gave him money to publish the forged "Protocols of Zion."

Winrod operates in Latin America as well as the United States of America. His Spanish division headquarters in Puerto Rico is said to work with the Spanish Falangists who are conspiring for the Axis in American republics.

Jung, operating from an office in the Chicago Tribune Tower, got into the Nazi racket some time before

Winrod. He has given hearty cooperation to Congressman Martin Dies' "investigation" of progressive labor organizations and has been distributing the "Protocols" and other fascist propaganda with the utmost persistence.

William J. Cameron works through the Anglo-Saxon Federation, an anti-Jewish organization. When Cameron edited Henry Ford's "Dearborn Independent" in the early 1920's the magazine was the chief mouthpiece for anti-Semitism in America.

### KELLY, EX-MAJOR

John Eoghan Kelly, former major in the Army Intelligence Service, "has played a major role in the Fifth Column movement in the United States" for some time, reports a recent issue of "The Hour," an anti-fascist information service. Kelly spreads Axis propaganda through the mis-named "Patriots of the Republic." After returning from a visit to Germany in 1937 he boasted of a conference with Heinrich Himmler, Gestapo chief. Later he was employed in America by the Spanish Library of Information, which distributes Axis propaganda.

Kelly's collaborators include such fascist propagandists as Father Coughlin and Father Edward Lodge Curran of The Table and he main-

tains contacts with the Christian Front.

Fortunately the army voided his commission last August.

### KLAN IS PRO-AXIS

The Ku Klux Klan attacks the war while making a gesture of support.

Imperial Wizard James A. Colson in an article in the Fiery Cross predicts a day of "reckoning" against the people who went to war with the Axis.

Catholics, Jews, Negroes and Communists are slandered in the Fiery Cross. In the last month also the Tobac Publishers of 511 W. 118th St., New York, have been distributing an anti-Catholic book called "The Knights of the Ku Klux Klan" which says the "KKK is needed to combat Romanism."

### PREDICT DEFEAT

Nevertheless the anti-Catholic Ku Klux Klan seems to get on well with Father Coughlin's Fifth Column movement. Secondary differences are not allowed to interfere with the main Fifth Column objective, the disruption of the war effort against Hitler and the rest of the Axis.

The Nationalist Workers League of Detroit, an aggressive pro-Nazi government, predicted the "probable total defeat of Great Britain and the USA within 60 days" in its Dec.

24 news letter, 17 days after Pearl Harbor.

This Fifth Column organization takes the Hitler line that the war against fascism is a war for the Jews.

Both the Nationalist Workers League and the Ku Klux Klan, with which it cooperates, stress anti-British and anti-Soviet propaganda for the purpose of splitting Americans from the allies they need.

The League vilifies Britain, China and the Soviet Union as "our treacherous foreign allies" and calls Churchill "part-Jewish."

The Klan's "Fiery Cross" in Detroit denounces Roosevelt's pledge of a billion dollar loan to the Soviet Union.

### OTHER AGENTS

For the same reason Gerald L. K. Smith, a fascist organizer who stems from Ku Klux ideological roots in Louisiana, finds no difficulty in working with Coughlin in Michigan and elsewhere, and both of them work with the agents of Henry Ford.

Likewise Mervin K. Hart, secretary of the American Economic Council, a notorious anti-Semite, works with Catholic and anti-Catholic fascists.

Hart organized meetings and organizations for General Franco during the Spanish war with the aid of Father Coughlin and a wide assortment of Ku Klux "patriotic" groups as well.

Their "patriotism" is of the kind that Dr. Johnson called "the last refuge of a scoundrel."



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WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 28, 1942

## An AEF Against Slavery

WITH Americans landing in North Ireland for active duty, the United States girds for new blows against its arch-enemy, Hitler, the chief of the Axis.

Successfully eluding the Nazi sea raiders, the troop ship carried our soldiers three thousand miles nearer to the land battlefield of Europe where in the last analysis Hitler will have to be smashed to pieces before the nations of the world can be sure of their independence.

It means that we are unfolding our strength, OUR STRIKING POWER, and sending this strength—economic and military—into still another sector of the world-wide battlefield. We hope that this first contingent is the forerunner of a vast American army which will carry the banner into the battle, striking the hated Nazi enemy where he dreads the next blow—on the coasts of conquered but unyielding Europe. The joyous welcome which North Ireland gave to our troops is an augury of the battle-royal of welcome with which the enslaved peoples of Europe will greet them and join them in the common crusade to exterminate the Brown Pest forever. For this second AEF wages a peoples' war for the liberation of nations.

The arrival of our troops focuses attention on the immense potentialities of the western front as the new battlefield. Hitler has dreaded the possibility he might get caught between two withering fires, east and west.

In the east, he is tasting the lash of the Red Army's smashing counter-offensives. The Nazis hope to recoup their lost ground in the Spring. But if the combined British and American armies strike in the west—and the British armies stationed in England must be huge by now, though they are still confined to a passive role—then Hitler's hopes for a successful counter-offensive in the Spring will go glimmering. Intently does America concentrate on this hope and this possibility.

Behind these new arrivals in Europe, there stands the limitless resources of America, and the united confidence of the nation that they will do the job of housecleaning on which the safety of the folks back home depends. Throughout the world, from the front lines at Vyazma to the Burma Road and Singapore, to the gallant band at Corregidor, there is cheering for our troops, arrived and still to come.

## 'Macassar' and the Scales of Victory

From out of the war in the Pacific there leaped into the headlines yesterday the name, "Macassar Straits." It was in those Dutch East Indies narrows that a portion of our Asiatic Fleet, in a daring sortie, sank eight Tokio warcraft and possibly eleven in a two-day battle.

Many people immediately recalled the "anti-macassars" which formerly covered the backs of chairs, cushions and sofas with more profusion than is the modern custom. In a vague way they remembered that the name had come from "Macassar Oil," a 19th century unguent for the hair which had been so dubbed because of the exotic, far-away sound which lay in that title.

"Macassar" had formerly indicated world's end, a place far away from the haunts and habits of Americans. Now it is redolent of a deep significance for America, a small measure of the worldwide character of the war against the Axis. It is not only in straits which bear the name "Macassar" but in similar far-distant stretches of water marked down on the maps as "Magellan" and "Kerth" that the fate of America and the Allies is being decided. As President Roosevelt said, this is "one war and one battlefield," covering the entire globe.

The exploits of our Asiatic Fleet in the straits between Borneo and Celebes tell a great deal of the striking power of America and its naval forces. So, likewise, does the stubborn valor of those Americans and Filipinos on Bataan Peninsula provide new assurance of the courage which distinguishes our fighting men—celebrating the 62nd birthday of their military leader with the remarkable setback to what appeared to be overwhelming Tokio assaults.

This striking power and this courage, if brought together with the greatest speed to aid every fighting front in this globe-encompassing war, will carry no small weight in the scales of victory. To bring our full mighty strength into the battle quickly is America's supreme and solemn obligation.

## Rep. Fish's Place In the Picture

• There is a studied impudence about Rep. Ham Fish discussing who was to blame for Pearl Harbor. For the accusing finger must point to America Firsters like Fish, himself, just as surely as to the military officers who have been found derelict in their duty.

For Fish, like Senators Wheeler and Nye, never opened his mouth except to depict the Axis dictators as doves of peace and to accuse America of being the "aggressor." This whitewashing of the Axis, which originated in a policy of appeasement, created the atmosphere of complacency and unreadiness surrounding Pearl Harbor.

Nor is this all. The country has recently witnessed the spectacle of Congressman Fish having as his secretary a man, George Hill, with direct connections with Nazi agent George Sylvester Viereck. And Fish continues to uphold Hill today even when the latter has been convicted of perjury in connection with concealing his Nazi tie-up.

It would be entirely in order to supplement the investigation of the Pearl Harbor disaster, with a probe of all persons in political life who may have been assisting or shielding anyone connected with the Nazi Fifth Column. Especially when they are in Congress.

## Ohio's Search for 'Scrap' At Home

• Any one who visited the city of Cleveland this past week would have been taken by surprise at what he saw in the display windows of the city's banks and other large concerns. In the big spaces behind the plate glass, normally devoted to commercial advertising, there were to be observed piles of "junk" scrap iron. These strange exhibits were the preliminary announcements of "scrap iron week," which opened in the big city on Lake Erie yesterday morning, in what has now become the affair of the whole state of Ohio.

It all arose out of that incident which the Daily Worker reported as early as Jan. 14. When a shortage of scrap iron shut down two of the eight open-hearth furnaces of the Otis Steel Co. in Cleveland, the local CIO steel unionists began to get busy. On their initiative, a city-wide search for "scrap" was instituted, to keep Cleveland's furnaces going at full blast for war production.

A union delegation took the idea to Mayor Lausche, who warmly approved of the proposal. It became a city-wide community concern. High OPM officials, aware of the value of this union innovation, took the matter up with Governor Bricker and a state-wide scrap collection drive is now featuring life in the Buckeye State.

What Cleveland is doing under pressure of closed-down furnaces can be recommended to all steel-producing communities before production lags to that serious extent. It is notorious that big junk dealers are holding back their accumulations of scrap iron, waiting for sky-high prices. Under such plans as those now being carried forward in Cleveland, these junk dealers can be by-passed and the community can send its collections directly to the mills.

Of course, to make these scrap iron collections the successes they should be, the people of each community will have to take hold of them to the utmost. They will have to push through a very determined campaign, and not one which is performed in a perfunctory manner. There are hundreds of thousands of tons of scrap iron lying around American communities, and particularly in this case in rural regions. Old skeletons of worn-out agricultural machinery clutter up our farms. By such state-wide campaigns as that which Ohio has initiated, all of these now-valuable discards can be gathered in and put to work in the nation's war effort.

## The 'Same Old Way' Is Out of Date

• If press reports of the meeting of 750 automobile manufacturers in Detroit are accurate, there is a change for the better in the approach of at least some manufacturers to the problem of conversion and war production.

However, the reports of the remarks by C. E. Wilson of General Motors, the largest company of them all, will leave the country feeling uneasy about the situation. Apparently scorning all appeals for new methods and a new attitude, Wilson declared that war production would be done "in the same old way we used to run the auto business." Then, in what was interpreted as an attack on the Reuther Plan, Wilson declared that the job could not be done by "mysterious plans or words like pooling and subcontracting."

Dissatisfaction with these remarks by Wilson will only be heightened by the news, as reported in the Daily Worker, that General Motors is putting only 7,000 men to work on war production a month, whereas it is estimated that the total could be as high as 28,000 jobs a month.

All this serves to emphasize the need for the new War Production Board to adopt a firm attitude toward employers who resist any departure from the "same old way," while the gap in the War Production Board due to the absence of proper labor representation, should be filled without further delay.



NEWS ITEM—The Red Army's advance has produced a new wave of militancy all over occupied U.S.S.R.

## Strategy of the War in the Pacific Analyzed by Soviet Military Writer

(Continued from Page 2)

would be launched from the sea. The naval units would operate from bases in Indo-China and their task would be to destroy the naval defense forces and blockade Singapore.

Simultaneously the Japanese bombers operating from Thai and Indo-Chinese airfields would attack Singapore from the air.

(2) Japan would attack British Burma, adjacent to Thailand and dominating the right flank of the Japanese troops facing Singapore.

(3) Japan would attack Hong-kong where the enemy naval and sea forces can threaten her vital southern communications. Large land and sea forces have already concentrated around Hong-kong and it is absolutely certain that the Japanese will attempt to capture it at all costs.

(4) When the campaign against Singapore reached full swing, Japan will undertake large landing operations supported by air and naval forces in the Netherlands Indies. The Netherlands Indies army numbers some 100,000 effectives and has no less than 500 planes. The Netherlands Indies fleet consists of light craft capable of effective guerrilla war.

(5) Since President Roosevelt made clear that the United States will not stop short of war in order to avert Japanese seizure of British and Dutch possessions, Japan can attack the Philippines so as to control all bases that might be used by America's fleet.

### ATTACK ON HAWAII

It is characteristic that the author of this article does not touch on the question of a possible Japanese attack on the Hawaiian Islands. Even several months ago such an operation was regarded as practically impossible. The distance separating the chief Japanese naval base at Yokosuka and Hawaii is 3,700 miles. Japan has no aircraft of such long range. Even the nearest Japanese air bases on Mandated Islands and particularly on Jaluit Island are still over 1,500 miles from Hawaii. The Japanese air force may have heavy bombers capable of covering this distance. But even for such machines it would be a very complicated operation and what is most important, the bombing could not be on a full scale and effective.

The Japanese Naval command therefore decided to effect the attack by seaborne aircraft. Japan has eight to ten large aircraft carriers with a capacity ranging from thirty to eighty planes each or an aggregate of 300 planes. As we know, precisely this number took part in the attack at Pearl Harbor.

The American Navy Secretary Knox reported that apparently between 150 and 300 planes operating from nearby aircraft carriers attacked Pearl Harbor. The Japanese attack came as a complete surprise for the American personnel of the air and naval base at Oahu Island. This explains the comparatively large

losses suffered by the American naval and air forces.

Simultaneously with the air attack, the American war craft in Pearl Harbor were attacked by Japanese submarines which evidently were carried there on special ships and launched near Hawaii. Knox reported that the United States Army Corps stationed at Oahu suffered the heaviest loss. Considerable damage was also done to the fleet. The Japanese bombers and submarine torpedoes sank six war vessels. The most valuable among them was the battleship Arizona laid in 1915 and repeatedly modernized. From the very outset of the war, the specific features of all the Japanese operations both around Hawaii and in the areas bordering on the Gulf of Siam have been the attempt to weaken the enemy's naval and air power.

**IMPORTANCE OF PLANES**  
Characteristic in this respect is the engagement fought on Dec. 10 between the British Far Eastern Fleet and the Japanese air supported squadron. These initial operations in the Pacific have again brought out the exceptional importance of the air arm both on land and sea.

The rapid progress of aviation has lessened the distance factor in the Pacific and today the whole Pacific has been converted into a theatre of war.

The further march of events will depend largely on whether Japan succeeds in winning and maintaining air domination in the western Pacific and particularly around the South China Sea. The main theatre of war, it should be remembered is almost three thousand miles away from the Japanese Islands.

Japanese communications are extremely drawn out and must of needs pass Hong Kong and the Philippines which form the gateway to the South China Sea. This, incidentally, explains why the attack on Hong Kong and the Philippines was launched on the very first day hostilities broke out.

Japanese communications rest on a triple chain of bases which, as it were, form a triple barrier against attacks from the east and west. These bases for the most part are situated on the Japanese Islands: Riku, Formosa, Mainan and on the Indo-China Seaboard. West of this chain of island bases are the Japanese footholds on the Chinese coast and to the east of it are bases on the Mariana, Caroline and Marshall Islands. Japan's oceanic outposts extending southwards to the sea approaches to the Netherlands Indies and the British possessions.

All these Japanese bases do not however guarantee inviolability to Japan's drawn out sea communications. So long as the Philippines remains in American hands and Britain has a firm grip on her powerful defense line with strong bases at Rangoon, Singapore, Darwin, Sydney and Oakland, it is doubtful whether Japan will ever succeed in dominating the southern Pacific.

Great Britain and the United States possess not only naval bases but powerful naval reserves. In the course of some ten or twelve days strong squadrons speeding up from the south and east can appear in the main theatre of war. With such excellent facilities as those of Singapore to fall back on, these squadrons may substantially change the relation of naval power in the South China Sea and Gulf of Siam.

Indeed there is an indication that the Japanese High command visualized such an eventuality and in order to obviate it began the establishment of land communications immediately after the outbreak of the war.

The occupation of Thailand by the Japanese forces is in no small measure to be explained by the fact that the Japanese troops landed in Malaya can now receive reinforcements via the railway linking up South China with Indo-China and Thailand with Burma while avoiding the Gulf of Siam. One more thing is to be borne in mind; that land communications between Japan proper and the main theatre of warfare cannot be regarded as fully secure inasmuch as for the greater part they pass through Chinese territory.

This alone stresses the importance and role of the Chinese army which by its active operations in addition to intercepting all communications between the Japanese armies operating in Indo-China, Thailand and Malaya and their supply bases, can also create a very complicated situation on the right flank of the Japanese forces.

The operations in the Pacific are in fact only the beginning. All engagements hitherto have been merely vanguard skirmishes of advance detachments. The chief forces of the belligerents are only now approaching the main battlefields. The struggle ahead is both difficult and tense. Japan cannot count on support from her allies and must depend solely on her own resources and accumulated stocks which as the war in Europe shows, cannot replace ensured sources of strategic raw materials and particularly, gasoline.

The United States and Great Britain on the other hand, possess everything necessary for a long and difficult war. They must only win the time essential to bring into motion their tremendous war potential. The belligerents are therefore not on an equal footing. Japan has been forced to make haste and under all conditions to prefer the tactics of a smashing blow or Hitler's blitzkrieg strategy which has proved insolvent in the war against the Soviet Union.

Great Britain and the United States are in the first stages of the struggle, apparently trying to wear down the Japanese forces and win time to assemble their own forces. They prefer to choose their own time for the decisive battle.

## Hungary Facing Chaos and Ruin As Vassal of Hitler

By George Lukacs

(By Wireless to Inter-Continental News)

KUZYSHIEV, Jan. 27.—Officially Hungary has only just entered her second year of war. But if the Hungarian people were asked they would certainly say that the country is in its fourth year of hunger and poverty, of war-intensified exploitation and oppression.

The lax war machine of the Austro-Hungarian monarchy did not succeed in extorting from the Hungarian peasants all their produce: towards the fourth year of the first World War starvation was not so rampant in Hungary as it was the year before Hungary entered the present war.

This is the result of Hitler's rule in Hungary. Owing to the fact that the entire land has been placed in the service of the Hitler war machine, all industrial plants, it is true, are working at full capacity. But as a result of oppressive fascist measures against the workers, these freeing and starving slaves are forced to work a countless number of overtime hours and are compelled to endure this exploitation with clenched teeth.

### WHOLE NATION ENSLAVED

Thus, the entire Hungarian nation is enslaved—much more so than it was by the native reactionaries before the outbreak of the World War. Hitler's fascist accomplices who are Hungarians in name only have placed the country at the service of barbaric fascist reaction and are causing Hungary's best and healthiest youth to lay down their lives wholesale on the distant battlefields for foreign interests with which the Hungarian people have no concern.

Hitler's fascist regents in Hungary talk about Hungary's territorial expansion. It is true; Hungary has succeeded in tearing portions from the bleeding body of fascist-conquered Yugoslavia after having annexed parts of Slovakia and Rumania with Hitler's approbation.

### SOW FATAL SEEDS

These "gains," however, will have fatal consequences. As the lackey and hangman's assistant of Hitlerite fascism, Hungary is again uniting against herself the surrounding nations which hate her and has once more become a tyrant and disturbed the peace of the Danube basin which must again be held down by force.

"World history is world judgment . . ." a grim reckoning always follows the slaying of corpses in the service of reaction. The Hungarian people have time and again had to pay such a reckoning.

Only a privileged handful derived any advantage from serving fascism.

The course of history settles these reckonings sometimes quickly and sometimes slowly. In 1867 Hungary's leaders renounced the demands for freedom of the revolution of 1848 in order to free their hands to suppress other nations inhabiting Hungary. This was ostensibly "a wise policy"; actually it preserved the semi-feudal structure of the country and in foreign policy it compelled the Hungarian people to tie up their fate with the decayed Hapsburg monarchy and place themselves in the service of German imperialism.

The untold suffering of the first World War and the crushing defeat of 1918 were the reckoning presented by world history for this "wise policy."

Hungary's history reveals two trends and two different and distinct faces of the Hungarian nation. When it was its own master, when its leaders stood for its own essential interests which were always the interests of European culture and freedom, it was one of the leading nations of central Europe.

Johann Hunyadi's struggle, the peasant revolt under Georg Dossas—a powerful prototype of the German peasant war—the struggle of the Siebenburger princes, Bocskay, Bethlen, Rocozy, for Protestant religious freedom, have always been unforgettable deeds of fame in the history of European civilization.

And in the years 1848-49, when the darkness of reaction had already begun to spread towards western Europe, the victories of Hungarian arms against the Hapsburg soldiery were a new and last hope of eventual change in the tide of affairs for European democracy.

### THE 'OTHER' HUNGARY

But there is another Hungary. The Hungarian administration in the national minority districts of the country was as much hated as the German regime in Poland or in Alsace Lorraine. And the Hungarian soldiers helped keep the Italians and later the Czechs, and Balkan peoples in suppression and acted as threat gendarmes in the interests of the Hapsburgs with whom the Hungarian people had nothing in common.

Among the Hungarian people themselves it was only the former traditions that had any living hold. The Hungarian people have always hated this service to the aims of the Hapsburgs and of the Hapsburg employers, the Hohenollerns. Ever since the 17th century, the Hungarian folk songs have sung of the villainy and despicable behavior of the Germans, by which they always meant these rulers of Austria and Germany and their Hungarian minions.

Today this state of affairs is more sharp than ever. Fascism in Hungary means stark, alien rule. Never has there been a fascist mass party in Hungary that has been able by its own forces, even with the help of social and national demagogues, to conquer power.

A small clique against the wishes of the Hungarian people and supported by Hitler's bayonets, has established an alien rule and again placed the Hungarian people at the service of the foreign imperialists. It is squandering the Hungarian people's blood and property for foreign interests.

Thus, Hungary has entered officially into her second year of war. If she does not succeed in ridding herself of the foreign Hitlerite rule, the Hungarian intellectuals who in their overwhelming majority are opponents of fascism are bound to be trampled upon more than ever; poverty is bound to grow, and the number of Hungarian youths fallen on the foreign battlefields to increase.

Under Hitler's lash Hungary will have to make ever heavier sacrifices only in the end to share the total disaster of Hitler's system.

Thus two prospects confront Hungary in this—officially—second year of the war: either the people by their own efforts rid the land of foreign slavery and win their freedom or the country will be inexorably impelled towards disaster.

Hungarian history reveals two trends and two faces of the Hungarian people. All honest Hungarians, all sincere friends of the Hungarian people hope at this fateful turn in the affairs of the world that they will at the last moment reveal their true face, the face of Hunyadi, Dossas and Kossuth and will cease to act as the tool of foreign interests.



## CONSTANT READER

About Yalta, Beauty Spot  
In the Crimea; Liberals  
Admit Mistakes on USSR  
By SENDER GARLIN

IT WAS hard to write about Yalta, that jewel of the Crimea, when it was in the hands of the Nazis. But not now when it is once again in possession of the valiant Red Army of the Soviets.

Unquestionably there were many other cities—vital industrial centers—whose loss to the Soviet Union was much more crucial than Yalta. There were cities and towns in the Ukraine, in the strategic mining region of the Donbas, whose loss was impossible for the mind to acknowledge. But Yalta and its environs was a special kind of symbol—a symbol of the fruits of socialist construction, the leisure and enjoyment that comes as a reward for work and self-imposed sacrifice.

Yalta is now again in Soviet hands, and the Red Army, which have tenaciously held the vital naval base of Sevastopol nearby, are moving toward the re-conquest of the entire Crimea.

Visiting Yalta in the Sixties of the last century, our own Mark Twain described it as "a splendid spot." In a variety of ways this description has been repeated by many well-known writers of Europe and America. Most recently, Joseph E. Davies, former U. S. ambassador to the Soviet Union, in his new book, "Mission to Moscow," speaks glowingly of Yalta. "It is a most beautiful place," he writes. "The coast is rock-bound and full of beautiful harbors, and the mountains come right down to the sea. They are covered with beautiful trees and vineyards and dotted with lovely, handsome villas."

A first edition of 1,500 copies was brought out by the Schappes Defense Committee on Dec. 29. On Jan. 20, a second edition of 5,000 more was printed. "And we'll reprint again if there's sufficient demand," Mr. Schappes told a Daily Worker reporter yesterday. "Although, contrary to the usual financing of publications, the reprints cost more than the first edition, for which we got the composing work and two-thirds of the printing donated. There's a paradox for you—a declining margin of profit."

"But after all," he added, "the book stimulates contributions to the defense fund and understanding of the case, so it's worth more than the commercial value to bring it out."

Orders for the book, so far, have come in from 20 states, including every section of the country, and from Honolulu besides. It has been sold through workers' bookshops and trade unions.

Union Customers  
The Department Store Workers Union has taken a hundred; the New York local of the State, County and Municipal Workers, 150; the International Fur and Leather Workers Union, 100; fur locals in New York City, 200; the Social Service Employees Union, 100; the New York College Teachers Union, 750; the New York Teachers Union, 2,000; the WPA Teachers Union, 250; the School for Democracy, in which Mr. Schappes teaches two literature courses, about 500.

The rest are being sold through the Schappes Defense Committee and through individuals, Mr. Schappes said.

And the personal sales mount up. Said Mr. Schappes, "One business man, a personal friend of mine, At the turn of the century the great Russian short story writer and dramatist, Anton Chekhov, suffering from tuberculosis, came to Yalta to live—and to die. He had built for himself a country house. White, peeling above the city, its ornamental front facing seaward, it is the same house which, so soon after the author's death was to become a place of pilgrimage for tourists—Russian as well as foreign. Everything in the house remained as Chekhov had left it, including his library and his writing desk. But what the Nazis have done to it during their brief stay in Yalta is not known. If they have failed to desecrate this shrine, it cannot be ascribed to their reverence for the greatness of Chekhov. Their vandalism at the Tolstoy Museum at Yasnaya Polyana testifies to that."

Talking about the USSR—the Nation, through one of its reviewers, admits in its current issue that "liberals, too, made a lot of mistakes in their judgment of Soviet policies." A German journalist now living in this country, Joachim Joesten, in reviewing two recent books on the Soviet Union—one by Maurice Hindus, the other by Walter Duranty—declares that:

"There are, in the main, three issues on which most liberals erred, not perhaps from an ideological point of view, but from the standpoint of realistic policy." The issues, according to the reviewer, were (1) the attitude toward what he chooses to describe as the "inherent ruthlessness" of the Soviet regime; (2) the condemnation on the line of the so-called purges; and (3) the liberals, "in their domestic horror of aggression and natural sympathy for the under-dog they were completely swept off their feet by the 'unwarranted' Russian attack on Finland in December, 1939."

In making his concessions, it must be noted, Mr. Joesten seeks to achieve the most curious kind of liberal soul-saving. He writes: "Today it must be admitted that many of Stalin's acts were dictated by necessity. Although we may never be willing to condone the methods employed in the purge, the Finnish war, and other cases, we should not close our eyes to the fact that these were preventive measures which subsequently were justified by the course of events."

It is good to know that a certain clarity has come in liberal quarters on these issues. But events themselves have already vindicated the wisdom of Soviet policy on all of the points raised by Mr. Joesten. The "ruthlessness" (i.e., discipline, organization and collective spirit) of the Soviet regime is precisely what is making the Nazis run on the Eastern Front. Competent observers such as Ambassador Davies and others have already testified that the so-called purges was nothing more or less than the liquidation of Hitler's Fifth Column in the Soviet Union. As for "democratic Finland" that active alliance with the Axis shows that her cat's paw role is of long standing. Even Mr. Robert Sherwood, in withdrawing his pro-Finnish play, "There Shall Be No Night," gave belated acknowledgment to this fact.

Despite his "ideological" reservations about the soundness of Soviet policy, Mr. Joesten makes this emphatic statement:

"All the world now admits that if the democracies today stand a fair chance of winning this war against the fascist world front, it is primarily thanks to the magnificent staying power and push of the Soviets. But the Red Army would never have been able to withstand the Nazi onslaught if years of intensive preparation had not given it a mechanized equipment comparable to that of the Germans."

This assertion by Mr. Joesten is the best refutation of Mr. Joesten's "ideological" reservations.

["Constant Reader" appears in this space every Wednesday and Friday.]

## Pushkin Museum Destroyed By Nazi Despoilers

(By Wireless to Inter-Continental News)

KUIBYSHEV, Jan. 27.—A dispatch from Polotnyany Zavod reports that the first house which the fascists bombed there was the house built in 1711 and once owned by Gorchakov family, parents of Natalie Gorchakov, wife of the great Russian poet, Pushkin.

The house was used as a Pushkin Museum and Hall. The local school teacher, Olukhareva, one of the organizers of the Museum, told our correspondent that in connection with the 100th anniversary of Pushkin's death, the local organizations decided to convert the Gorchakov house into a Pushkin Museum.

Pushkin visited Polotnyany Zavod twice in 1830 to 1834. His favorite spot in the Gorchakov home was the spacious drawing room, and it was decided that this room would be restored to its original decorations and used as a museum.

"On October 15, we learned that the Gorchakov house where the Nazi barbarians had organized the barracks for their troops, was in flames. The Germans removed all the valuable property, broke the furniture and converted the rooms into a veritable pigsty. But the Germans were not satisfied with this. They set fire to the house."

"General Reichenau's notorious order, recently published in the press, shows that this was not an accidental but a deliberate crime for which the fascists will answer to the Russian people and the civilized world."

## A Talk with Morris Schappes

Is Author of  
'Letters from  
The Tombs'

By Ann Rivington

When Morris U. Schappes was asked how he was able to put so much gaiety into his "Letters from the Tombs" while he was writing them to his wife Sonya from a prison cell, under indictment of "perjury," he smiled. "Don't you see, I had to help organize the boys and girls outside so they'd be active," he said.

Mr. Schappes, a former tutor of English in the College of the City of New York, was convicted last June on "perjury" charges that grew out of his testimony before the Rapp-Coudert Committee. Sentenced to serve 18 months to two years in Sing Sing, he is now free on \$5,000 bond, pending appeal to the higher courts.

Now that the letters have been published as a book, they are still organizing the boys and girls outside—in ever increasing numbers.

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"But after all," he added, "the book stimulates contributions to the defense fund and understanding of the case, so it's worth more than the commercial value to bring it out."

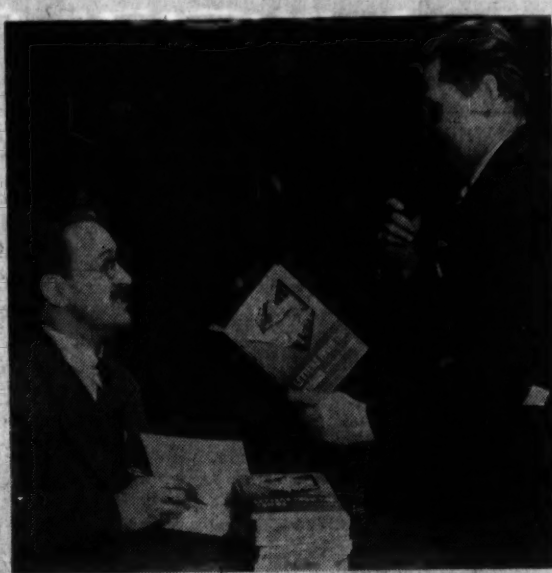
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### Union Customers

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The rest are being sold through the Schappes Defense Committee and through individuals, Mr. Schappes said.

And the personal sales mount up. Said Mr. Schappes, "One business man, a personal friend of mine,



Morris U. Schappes, left, author of "Letters from the Tombs," now on the staff of the School for Democracy and a Teachers Union leader, and right, Professor John Bridges, secretary of the Schappes Defense Committee.

has sold 200 copies. A young lawyer who has no connection with the case except personal friendship for me has sold 50 and taken another 24. Another person, who also lost his job through the operation of the Rapp-Coudert Committee, has already sold 40 copies."

"As a matter of fact," Mr. Schappes added with a chuckle, "the Rapp-Coudert Committee is going to sell the whole edition!"

The most interesting order yet received for the book, he said, with some excitement, came from Herman K. Spector, chief librarian of the Penitentiary of the City of New York on Rikers Island. "We sent him three copies," Mr. Schappes explained.

He showed the Daily Worker reporter both this letter and one from Congressman Vito Marcantonio, who wrote of the book, "It was deeply moved, and in reading it got new insight into the motives of the attack against the teachers. For this reason and many others, I hope a great many people read it. If there is any way in which I can help with the distribution, please let me know."

Mr. Schappes described touching reactions of others who had read the book. "One union teacher gave it to her Negro domestic worker," he said. The girl stayed up late reading the book, and the next day asked her employer to transmit it to us a quarter.

"One Jewish teacher who is married to a Christian girl gave the letters to her conservative mother-in-law to read. She told him that she found in it the 'true Christian spirit.' The widowed mother of a suspended teacher, having received a copy sent us 25 one-penny stamps,

with a note, "This is my widow's note."

### Makes Good Reading

Reviews of this "absorbing document," as William Z. Foster called the volume in the Daily Worker, have not yet appeared in the general press. But the labor press has praised it highly. Samuel Sillen in New Masses, Alfred Hirsch in the Fur and Leather Worker, Edward V. Moran in the Jewish Review, Julian Uteyev in the Civil Service Standard, among them.

His attractive, intense, young wife, Sonya, to whom most of the letters were written, was called away from

## Story of Simon Bolivar-- A Hero of South America

SIMON BOLIVAR, by Elizabeth Waugh. The MacMillan Company; \$2.50.

By Sue Barry

No fictioneer ever conceived a character as dramatic, colorful and heroic as Simon Bolivar, the fiery, indomitable little man who waged a life-long battle for the freedom of South America from the cruel yoke of Spain.

Less than half a century after the American Revolution, he was uniting the common people of Venezuela into an armed force to defeat the immensely superior forces of Spain. In every country he was known and respected as one of the greatest soldiers of all times. It was his burning, all-embracing desire for liberation of his countrymen that shaped the pattern of today's South America.

### Bolivar's Name Little Known Today

His story is one of the great chapters in the fight for democracy. Yet Simon Bolivar's name is relatively unknown today. In most of the history text books in public schools, he is mentioned only in passing. The entire history of South America, as a matter of fact, is but lightly touched upon. As a result, many Americans today have only a hazy knowledge of the background of the nations that lie below the Panama Canal. That they broke from Spain's control with great difficulty and much bloodshed is generally known, as is the fact that their political history has been chaotic and turbulent. But how closely their struggle paralleled that of the early day of the United States is relatively unknown.

"Simon Bolivar," written for children of 12 to 16, will fill in many of the gaps, and will certainly serve to supplement the sketchy instruction in the history of South America that is given in public schools. Written in colorful, biographical style, it is bound to hold the interest of any young reader, and it is equally highly recommended for adult readers.

There is enough action packed in the 323-page volume to fill half a dozen books. Though Bolivar died at the age of 45, the events of his short life are almost endless in variety, heroism and sacrifice. The son of an aristocratic and wealthy

### John's Daughter



Diana Barrymore appears with Papa John tomorrow night at 10 over WEAF on Rudy Vallee's program. It will be their first broadcast together.

Describes  
Response to  
Prison Volume

the mimeograph machine where she was busily turning out releases for the Schappes Defense Committee, and asked why she thought the book was so popular.

"Because," she said, smiling, "those letters reveal him as someone warm and human."

"To me, of course, they didn't reveal anything new. I wasn't surprised while he was in prison, that instead of worrying about himself he was thinking of everything around him. I expected that of him."

### Morale Lifters

"But those letters lifted the morale of the union about 500 degrees."

Sonya went back to her mimeograph machine, and her husband continued: "It's really a little bit ironic. I left the Communist Party to work on an anthology of progressive American literature. I was prevented by the Rapp-Coudert Committee from completing that, and had to make my appearance as an author by publishing an entirely different kind of collection." He may yet finish the anthology, Mr. Schappes said. How soon it can be done depends on what happens to his case. "We have to file our brief in the Court of Appeals on Feb. 18. After that, we'll see."

Meanwhile, there is the work of the defense committee and the lectures on literature at the School of Democracy, and the sale of the book to organize new thousands of "boys and girls."

Tomorrow evening at eight, Mr. Schappes will lecture at a reception in his honor in the Workers' Bookshop, 50 E. 13th St., and autograph copies of his letters for purchasers.

## Stokowski Premieres Prokofiev's 'Nevsky'

The first production in America, under the direction of Leopold Stokowski, of Sergei Prokofiev's heroic wartime composition—"Alexander Nevsky"—is announced as an outstanding feature of the Spring season of the Cosmopolitan Opera Association in New York this coming April.

Prokofiev's massive work, scored for chorus, orchestra and one solo voice, deals with the story of the Russian hero Alexander Nevsky who routed the Teutonic Knights on the frozen surface of Lake Peipus, near Pskov, in 1242—names familiar to all readers of accounts of the present titanic struggle in Russia. It will be performed by Stokowski with a chorus of 125 voices and an orchestra of 100, at the Cosmopolitan Opera House, toward the end of April. At least two performances will be given, the exact dates of which will be announced soon.

### Music for Red Army

"Alexander Nevsky" is one of the martial works contributed by the leading Soviet composers for broadcasting to the armies beating back the Germans under incredibly bitter conditions of cold and hardship, to inspire this magnificent fighting effort. The effective part played by patriotic music in the Russian campaign has often been stressed in frontline dispatches.

Prokofiev's work as it now stands grew out of the incidental music which he composed for the Soviet film of the same title, which depicted the great historical victory achieved when a previous German invasion was hurled back from Russian territory. This film was shown in the United States, and both the action and the musical commentary aroused intense interest.

Later, taking the film sequences as a basis, Prokofiev expanded the theme into its present heroic form, and the work was first performed by the Moscow Philharmonic chorus and orchestra, in Moscow, under the composer's baton, on May 17, 1939. It has since been performed only in London, by the British Broadcasting Company. Its production by Stokowski as part of the Cosmopolitan Opera Association's season will be its first performance here. Its program is:

- 1—Russia Under the Mongolian Yoke.
- 2—Song About Alexander Nevsky.
- 3—The Crusaders in Pskov.
- 4—Arise, Ye Russian People.
- 5—The Battle on Ice.
- 6—Field of the Dead.
- 7—Alexander's Entry Into Pskov.

The score calls for a large orchestra and chorus, and contralto solo voice. In many ways a strong departure from Prokofiev's previous works, it is characterized by its martial, patriotic fervor, and by the intensity and deeply emotional seriousness of the writing. Conceived as a direct expression of a nation's emotion in time of crisis, it is designed to be sung not by a technically refined chorus, but preferably by a genuine folk group of vigorous, hearty voices, producing great masses of spontaneous sound. Its premiere in America under the direction of Stokowski promises to be one of the major highlights of the musical year.

The Cosmopolitan Opera Association's Spring season will open in Easter Week. Apart from the Stokowski-Prokofiev premiere, which will be staged with a special company, the Association will present a repertory of opera nightly.

**THE STAGE**  
A Striking Play—Farewell, World, BY BROOKLYN, U. S. A.  
Eddie Jullie, Adelaide Martin, NUGENT STEVENS, KLEIN WOLFSON, FOREST THEATRE, W. 42 St., 1-470. Evgs. Incl. Sun. 2:40. Mats. Sat. & Sun. 2:40.

**A Perfect Comedy**—Atkinson, Times  
**LIFE WITH FATHER**  
With Howard Lindsay-Dorothy Stickney  
269 SEATS at \$1.10  
EMPIRE THEATRE, W. 42 St. & 4th St. Evgs. 8:10. Mats. WED. & SAT., 2:40.

**DRAMA AT ITS BEST**—Walter Winchell  
A New Play by LILLIAN HELLMAN  
**WATCH ON THE RHINE**  
With LUCILLE PAUL, MARY WATSON, LUCAS, CHRISTIAN, MARTIN BECK, TUCK, 45 St. W. of 5th St. Evgs. 8:40. Mats. WED. & SAT., 2:40. MAIL ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED.

**LAST 3 DAYS!**  
SOVIET DRAMA OF PRAGMATIC LIFE  
UNDER THE ROOFS OF PARIS  
IRVING Place at 10th St. W. 42 St.

**JEFFERSON**  
Wednesday and Thursday  
Ralph Bellamy - Margaret Lindsay in  
"ELLERY QUEEN and the MURDER RING"  
First: Last (Dead End) Carey, R. Gracovitz  
in "DOWN IN SAN DIEGO"  
Fri.-Sat. "New Green Way My Valley"

**PEASANTS**  
SOVIET DRAMA OF PRAGMATIC LIFE  
UNDER THE ROOFS OF PARIS  
IRVING Place at 10th St. W. 42 St.

**THE DAILY WORKER IS ON THE AIR**

TUNE IN ON  
"LABOR'S NEWSROOM"  
featuring  
Louis F. Budenz

11 P.M. W.H.O.M.

Wednesday to Sunday nights inclusive

1480 ON YOUR DIAL

Blanche Evan Dances

Blanche Evan will appear as guest dancer on the musical program sponsored by the Front Fighters Against Hitlerism at Town Hall on Saturday evening, Jan. 31.



**DON'T MISS**  
Coming Interviews  
Here With Leo  
Durocher and  
Joe McCarthy

# SPORTS DAILY WORKER SPORTS

NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 28, 1942

On  
The Score  
Board

Touching On  
Several  
Sports Topics

By Lester Rodney

## West Texas Giants Favored Over LIU at Garden Tonite

Great Interest in Showing of Tall and Talented  
Outfit from the Panhandle—St. Francis Put  
Record on Line vs. La Salle in Opener

It's been some time since a visiting basketball team came into the Garden favored to beat Long Island University's perennially powerful unit, but tonight finds the tall and talented West Texas State Teachers as general choices to beat the Clair-Bee men from Brooklyn.

The visitors have what is undoubtedly the tallest team in the land, and one of the best, judging from their record of 17 wins in 18 starts against tough opposition, mainly on the road. It is a veteran aggregation, rated the best to come out of the Southwest, and has speed and one hand shooting ability to go with its tremendous height. The Texans are the top scoring team in the land, having tallied 1,214 points, an average of 67 per game.

Among their achievements this year are the winning of the Oklahoma City tourney in which they beat Arkansas, Southwest Conference champs, and Oklahoma A & M, Missouri Valley leaders, a 17 point shellacking of the De Paul (Chicago) team which nosed out LIU last week, a 106-41 victory over Buffalo State in which they hit for 72 per cent of their shots in the second half. Their sole loss came by three points in Peoria, where they lost to Bradley Tech after leading 23-8 in the first ten minutes. They had played the night before and made a train trip.

The visitors feature a 6 foot 10 center, Charlie Halbert, and Price Brookfield, a 6-4 1/2 player called unreservedly by Coach Baggett and others the greatest player they have ever seen.

LIU's young team, with only one senior, is tall for a New York outfit. Dick Holub, 6 foot 6 center, has developed into a great scorer and his pairing with Halbert will be watched with interest. The Brooklyn boys, rangy outfit with some good one hand shots on its own hook, has lost two games out of town and won 15. Tonight's game may be vital in determining whether LIU will be one of the two local teams to play in the Garden's National Tourney, an event won by LIU's great team, now graduated last year.

The opener pits still unbeaten but largely untested St. Francis of

### Lineups, Numbers For Tonite's Games

**FIRST GAME—8:15 P.M.**  
No. St. Francis Position LaSalle No.  
1-Lochhead.....L.P.....McCluskey-22  
11-Brashear.....R.F.....Mohr-19  
12-Bussell.....C.....Bradley-15  
13-Korniewicz.....L.G.....Reichman-13  
14-Angella.....R.G.....Horsat-18

St. Francis Reserves—McWilliams (6), Campbell (9), Eaton (10), Boudert (12), Murphy (13), Madden (14), Laurie (17).

LaSalle Reserves—Layden (11), Wisniewski (12), Hill (14), Bell (16), McCarthy (17), Masterson (20), Sawyer (21).

**SECOND GAME**  
No. L.I.U. Position W. Texas No.  
20-Benders.....L.P.....Brookfield-31  
21-Rader.....R.F.....Stockman-31  
22-Holub.....C.....Halbert-22  
23-Rader.....L.G.....Madden-26  
24-Waxman.....R.G.....F. Stockman-33

L.I.U. Reserves—Lewis (20), Schneider (21), Fronczak (29), Rothenberg (30), Sapan (31), Cohen (41), Pucarino (42), Berjan (43).

West Texas Reserves—Johnson (20), Brandon (23), Reed (25), House (27), Cronin (28), Jacobs (30), Trimble (32), Johnson (34).

Brooklyn against a major foe in LaSalle of Philly. In contrast to the giants in the feature game, St. Francis will present the smallest varsity man in town, John Korniewicz, all of five foot five when he stretches.

Our choice—West Texas State only after a bitter, close struggle, and St. Francis by a similarly small margin—L. R.

### Uruguay Wrestling Out As Phony

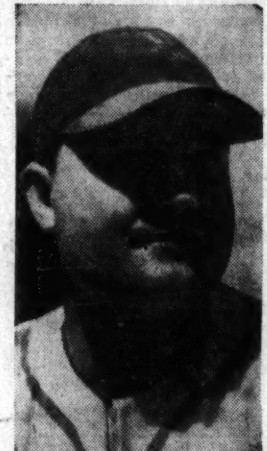
MONTEVIDEO, Jan. 27 (UP).—The National Physical Education Commission of Uruguay voted today to ban catch-as-catch can wrestling, after "a thorough analysis" of the sport.

The commission concluded that this type of wrestling "is more like a theatrical or circus spectacle, and has the characteristics of fiction or a parody."

### MacPhail Invites \$\$\$ Discussion

Larry MacPhail, Dodger impresario, has invited many members of the Brooklyn team to come to town to talk over 1942's salary contracts. Among those who received invitations were Dolph Camilli, Whit Wyatt, Joe Medwick, Mickey Owen, Billy Herman and Arky Vaughan. Larry hasn't talked about his '42 salary plans, except to make plain that Mickey Owen is due for a raise after his fine year's work.

### Giants Count On Johnny



Johnny Mize, slugging first sacker acquired from the St. Louis Cards by the Giants, is being counted on to supply a lot of punch for the Otmens at the Polo Grounds this year. He'll change his swing a bit to adapt it to the short right field stands.

### SKIING IS IMPORTANT



The art of skiing, which has picked up in this country over the past few years with the inauguration of popular priced runs and outings, is coming in handy for many soldiers training for winter fighting.

## 'Now's the Time To End Jim-Crow In Baseball'

READER ASKS RENEWED CAMPAIGN

Jan. 27, 1942.

Dear Lester Rodney:

I read your program on baseball unity for the duration of the war and further.

On the Jim Crow issue no one plugs as continuously as the Daily Worker. One dozen more like it and the problem would be erased forever.

All you read lately is glowing tribute to the popular Joe Louis, his strength, his deeds, his credit to his race, his generosity, etc. This is all well and good, its wonderful.

BUT! Don't you think that Joe Louis would be the happiest man in the world if he could see friends of his like Paige, Leonard, Gibson and myriads of others, cavorting in the big leagues this year, yes this year not some time in the distant future? Yes sir, I believe he would. Positively, definitely indeed.

It is generally admitted that there will be a dearth of high-class baseball material this year. Well, how about it! Where else could a scout find such a gold mine of talent, but high class! Why of course, in the colored big leagues. Now, yes now, is the time to comb those leagues and send the best talent up to the big time where they belong.

Don't you think that Louis would prefer that the reams of publicity he received be exchanged for some notes in reference to disfranchised big league baseball players?

If these sport writers, editors and their bosses really meant what they said regarding the champ, now is the time to prove it. Talk is cheap. Deeds are what count.

Do you think the magnates will reduce the admission price if they don't furnish the required talent? Like fun they will. The only way is to go out and hire the best talent available, without discrimination, pay them well, tens of thousands of new fans would come to the games more regularly, the nation would become more firmly united.

That's enough! Let's go!  
Your friend,  
M.F.

## Many Light- Heavies Have Moved Up

Gus Lesnevich Hopes to  
Follow in Their  
Footsteps

In meeting Bob Pastor at Madison Square Garden on Friday night, Gus Lesnevich hopes, by winning, to assume a commanding position among the contenders for Joe Louis's heavyweight title.

And in so doing Lesnevich follows in the footsteps of many other light-heavyweight champions who became strong heavyweight contenders and, in many cases, fought for the heavyweight crown.

Among the 175-pound division rulers who gained the opportunity of contesting for the heavyweight title were Georges Carpentier, Tommy Loughran, John Henry Lewis, and Billy Conn. There was also, of course, Gene Tunney who did become world heavyweight champion but he was never recognized as world light-heavy king. He held the American championship in the 175-pound class.

Of the light-heavyweight champions or champion claimants who became strong contenders by defeating leading heavyweights there were Battling Levinsky, Mike McTigue, Philadelphia Jack O'Brien, Jack Dillon, Kid McCoy, Jack Root, Battling Siki, Jack Delaney, Martin Burke, Maxie Rosenbloom, Young Stribling.

There were other good light-heavyweights who, though they never held the light-heavy title, also developed into outstanding heavyweights and in one instance—that of Jimmy Braddock—became heavyweight champion. These included Harry Greb and Mickey Walker.

The light-heavyweight class has long been the cradle for strong heavyweight contenders and even today, in addition to Gus Lesnevich, there is Mello Bettina, former light-heavyweight champion, striving for honors in the heavier division.

The Pastor contest represents the big heavyweight opportunity for Lesnevich who was somewhat underrated till his victories over Mauriello.

### NYU Delays Action On Football

The Council of New York University, governing body of the institution, adopted late Monday, as recommended by the Council Committee on Student Health and Athletics and the University Board of Athletic Control, a resolution that the entire intercollegiate and intramural sport program of the University be reviewed.

The matter was referred to Chancellor Harry Woodburn Chase and the Council Committee on Student Health and Athletics, in consultation with the University Board of Athletic Control, for further review with report to be made to the Council for final action at an early date.

**OBITUARY DEPT:** Died gradually from the time of the appointment of Mel Ott as manager of the New York Giants—the heated bitterness of the Dodger-Giant feud. No longer will the vociferous Brooklynites from their carefully chosen perch behind the third base line at the Polo Grounds hurl their raucous catcalls across the diamond to smite the ear of the Giant manager. For the Giant manager is now a nice guy. He's not Bill Terry any more.

Of course, the finer traditions of the Dodger-Giant enmity go way back before Billious Bill began spreading his sweetness and light under the lee of Coogan's Bluff. Dodger fans will still lick their chops when their National League champions (ah, that sounds good, we'd almost forgotten!) knock over the upstarters. There are long and bitter memories of past humiliations not yet completely avenged... how those good Giant teams used to murder Uncle Robby's inept jugglers!

But now it will just be in the spirit of knock 'em down, not jump on 'em afterwards. Even in the most heated days of hating the easy-to-hate Terry, there were two Giants who were never booed at Ebbets Field. Not really, that is. Carl Hubbell and Mel Ott. Nice people. We'll beat 'em but we won't be mad at 'em.

### Without Honor

Bob Pastor, one of the few good heavyweights New York City has produced, has a strange record. The ex-NYU boy who meets light heavy champ Gus Lesnevich Friday night at the Garden is a holy terror in out of town fights, but never has done anything of note here. You might sum up his case by saying, "One of the best fighters in the country, but not much good in the city."

### Quickest Change

The speed and ingenuity of the Madison Square Garden building workers will be put to their supreme test today. There will be exactly three hours between the time Sonja Henie's ice show concludes and the first game of the basketball doubleheader begins. The ice matinee was added by Sonja and the cast for the benefit of the Red Cross. Forty tons of ice have to be removed, the basketball floor brought up in sections and fitted in, and the end court seats installed. "It can be done in time" is the word from the Garden working staff. Maybe it would be better for the LIU team if they left the ice. That West Texas State Teachers outfit looked tremendous in practice yesterday, and we don't only mean their 6 foot 6 average size.

### Unions and Sports

The youth division of Local 1285, Chemical, Drug and Cosmetic Workers, CIO, is meeting next Wednesday to "present the role of America's young people in defense production, army and civilian welfare." One of the functions of the meeting will be the presentation of sports and the war, physical training and the war, and how each person may participate in sports and health program. Several of the unions formerly affiliated to the Trade Union Athletic Association are discovering that the policy of dropping sports teams at the impact of the war was a mistake. Organized recreation for the workers, civilians, soldiers and soldiers-to-be is of the utmost importance and the unions can play a major role. The example set by several of the Fur Unions in expanding sports and playing fraternal games with Army Camp teams is one that might well be considered by several of the large, young and enthusiastic unions that dropped their sports teams.

### Lett at the Post

We promise very shortly not to begin a series of articles by the well known sports expert and analyst, Fletcher Pratt, on the great victory won by the Phillies in finishing last in the National League race last season.

### First Holdout

Thornton Lee, Chicago White Sox southpaw who won 22 games and was generally rated 1-2-3 with Feller and Wyatt in the big league heaving department, has already returned three contracts which called for very little recognition of his great year. Ball players' contracts, of necessity, are drawn up on the basis of what they accomplished in the past season. Lee was paid in '41 for his less brilliant year of '40. Now he wants to be paid in '42 for what he accomplished in '41. Who is there to deny the logic of that, except for some big league magnates who never like to get it up and this year are trying to get away with murder under the cry of "National Defense" which should have absolutely no bearing on players' salaries. To give credit where credit is due, the Giants' Horace Stoneham has already announced a policy of no pay cuts, and raises for some of the younger players (like Rucker and Carpenter) "whom manager Ott felt were underpaid last year."

## Health Advice

### Fear as a Disease

Fear is an ancient and basic emotion which all animals have and is absolutely necessary to their existence. Because it is so basic, it plays a large role in a person's life. During the early days of the human race, our savage ancestors were constantly surrounded in the jungle by lurking dangers and they had to react quickly to many of these dangers with fear—or not live to tell the tale.

The child is not born with the dread of any particular thing, but he has the healthy ability to learn to fear. He puts his finger on the hot stove, burns it, and thereafter has a useful dread of touching hot things. He learns through experience that large moving things may hurt him badly and thereby acquires the fear of coming under a horse's hoof or the wheels of an automobile. Such fears are all to the good.

However, especially during his childhood, a person may develop anxieties which are much more intensive than are necessary and these emotions usually do much harm. When they become very severe they are called phobias. A phobia is always of a certain thing such as of a closed room, cliffs, or disease germs, and often there are no grounds whatsoever for the dread.

Another type of harmful fear may cause any number of other emotional disturbances that can make a person's life miserable. There may be a false expectation of failure, of shyness, or lack of confidence, or dread of not obtaining a desired end. The existence of these groundless anxieties often causes the very result which was so dreaded. The basis of these cases is some previous forgotten experience and when it is brought to light and the patient treated accordingly, the whole train of harmful emotions disappears.

The diseased form of fear can

cause many ailments of the body. It makes most diseases worse, for example heart disease or ulcers of the stomach, and may produce considerable disturbances of the stomach and intestines. Such a condition is usually the cause of stuttering.

If there is not too much of the economic back of the sick fear and the emotion is recognized by the doctor, he usually has little difficulty in treating it. Often a sympathetic hearing of all the patient's problems and a good explanation of all factors by the physician is sufficient to make a new man out of the sick person. In other cases, the doctor may advise the patient of methods he may use to overcome his diseased emotion. These are too complicated to discuss in a short article and must be prescribed for each individual case.

### FIGHT RESULTS

(St. Nicholas)—Lulu Constantino, 130½, New York, outpointed Vic Corrado, 125½, Puerto Rico (8); George Venio, 130½, Boston, knocked out Al Soto, 126½, New York (2).

## WANT-ADS

Rates per word (Minimum 10 words)  
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